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PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL TENSION

LD281233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 4

[Yuliy Yakhontov "International Review"]

[Text] In a few days time the red calico banners of May Day--the festival of working people's international solidarity and struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism--will be unfurled all over the world.

These goals--peace, democracy and socialism--were inscribed on our Communist Party's banner by its founder--V.I. Lenin. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind widely celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of the leader of Great October on 22 April.

Numerous celebration session and rallies, scientific symposiums and meetings in various countries noted that the name of Lenin is the symbol of a new era in world history, the era of socialism and communism. "The value of Lenin's ideas and accomplishments is of unfading significance," Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU noted.

Fulfilling the Behests

"Lenin's teaching," the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD wrote, "opened up for the peoples the path to the solution of socioeconomic problems, the revolutionary transformation of the world and the building of a new society in which man's exploitation of man is impossible and in which every individual has every opportunity of harmonious development."

Fulfilling the behests of the great leader, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries demonstrated to the whole world the creative possibilities of the socialist system. Lenin's idea that imperialism causes world wars and that socialism brings the peoples peace is of tremendous importance for the destiny of mankind, particularly in our time. The successes and strength of socialism create conditions which make it possible--given the cohesion of all antiwar forces--to banish world war from the life of society.

It is for this reason, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, that "the peace policy pursued by the socialist community countries and their joint struggle for detente and to ease the threat of a world nuclear missile war have become one of the main factors in international life. Today this struggle is the main guarantee of mankind's peaceful future."

The public has before it the example of the USSR, which is calling for really equitable and constructive talks to solve questions of military detente in Europe, is demonstrating the consistency of its words and actions and is sincerely and consistently seeking to further develop equitable and friendly relations with all countries.

In this connection USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko's working visit to France the other day made a great international impact.

Commenting on the visit's results, the foreign press notes the topical and beneficial nature of meetings and conversations with the French leaders. "The dialogue continues"--this is the Paris LE MATIN's description of the results of the talks. A number of other information organs pay special attention to the Soviet minister's pronouncements on the responsibility of the United States and Atlantic circles for the current tension in relations between West and East and on the USSR's firm resolve to uphold peace.

The radiant memory of 20 million Soviet people who gave their lives in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism demands tireless struggle for reliable peace. The 35th anniversary of our great victory draws near. I have in front of me the PRAVDA file for 1945. The pages are yellow and brittle with age. What joy and pride in their army, finishing off the fascist beast in his lair, they gave to readers in those distant April days. The end of the war was near. Every evening the Moscow sky was lit, sometimes on several occasions, by the bright stars of fireworks, while the thunder of artillery fire rumbled across the capital.

On 27 April 1945 Moscow saluted the Soviet troops four times. Battles were raging in Berlin. Our troops took a number of cities. But the biggest salute that day was the 24-salvo, 324-gun salute to mark the coming together of the Soviet and British-American forces in the center of Germany, near Torgau.

The papers were full of declarations by statesmen and military commanders of the anti-Hitlerite coalition expressing gratitude for and admiration of the great exploit of the USSR Armed Forces and the entire Soviet people who had borne the main burden in the bloody battle against Nazism.

The Source of Tension Is Imperialism

Would it have been possible to imagine then that literally the day after the rout of Hitlerite fascism the battle for peace would begin with renewed force and greater and greater efforts would be made to defend and strengthen it? But it did. Although the nature of the Soviet Union, the character of its people and its adherence to the policy of good neighborliness and cooperation have changed not one iota, the current leaders of the United States and Britain--once our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition--have totally forgotten about their duty to Soviet people which their predecessors talked about 35 years ago. Slandering the USSR, deliberately distorting its consistent, peace-loving course, they have mounted an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign and are moving in the direction of undermining detente and increasing international tension.

This dangerous line is resolutely opposed by the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community and the communist parties and peace-loving forces of the continent. As the most consistent supporters of peace and opponents of imperialism's aggressive policy, the communists are rousing the people's masses to struggle to save mankind from a nuclear missile disaster. They are unmasking the U.S. and NATO militarists--those who are really to blame for the dangerous arms race and for kindling hotbeds of military conflict, those who aspire to the role of rulers of the peoples' destiny.

The moment has now come for communists once again to oppose imperialism's plans and actions in Europe and the growing war danger and the attempts to turn the continent into an American missile fire range and to deeply undermine the edifice of detente. The past week has been dominated by preparations for tomorrow's opening of the Paris meeting, on the initiative of the French Communist Party and PZPR, of European communist and workers parties, whose slogan will be "for peace and disarmament." "The meeting will be the communists' collective platform for the defense, strengthening and deepening of detente--the only sensible alternative to the militarist adventurism of reaction which is threatening the peoples of Europe and the whole world with a fatal thermonuclear catastrophe," the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote in an editorial.

While rebuffing the attempts at imperialist diktat and claims to world domination, the Soviet Union is continuing its peaceful offensive. This indicated by the new proposals on military detente set out in the USSR foreign minister's letter to the UN secretary general regarding the tasks of the second decade of disarmament.

Realistically-minded political and public figures in various countries note that the Soviet proposals are an important factor in the radical easing of tension in relations between the states of West and East. The view is expressed that effective talks should be started on the complex problems of limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Of course, the talks can only be considered, presumably, if NATO revokes its December decision on the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, or at least officially announces its suspension.

After all, there is no doubt that precisely this decision by the NATO Council acted as one of the main causes of the present deterioration in the international situation. True, the Washington ringleaders and their yesmen in the NATO camp are trying, as always, to put the blame for the exacerbation of tension on the Soviet Union. But this is a cheap method, aimed only at the ill-informed. "The constructive and businesslike nature of the new peace-loving Soviet initiatives," stated Ernest Demaio, WFTU representative at the United Nations, "forms a striking contrast with the constant zigzags and hypocritical stunts of the J. Carter administration's foreign policy course."

It is quite clear: What is happening around Iran, the provocate U.S. actions, the White House blackmail and threats against the young Islamic republic, the attempts to find support among the NATO partners and bind them with common responsibility for the possible consequences--all this does nothing to increase the prestige of the present U.S. administration.

The universal indignation of the international public has been aroused by the latest adventure--the unsuccessful attempt to forcibly "force" a way out of Tehran for the hostages. The chief imperialist power flagrantly and unceremoniously flouted international law, using armed forces, and piratically encroached on the territory of a sovereign state.

Iranian events have fully exposed the true face of the U.S. ruling circles and demonstrated the real value of their hypocritical assurances about the "desire for peace," "respect for human rights," and so on and so forth. These events offer new evidence of American imperialism's far-reaching hgemonist designs in the region of the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean and its intentions of achieving world domination. They have shown that the United States does not shrink from resorting to force of arms when it deems it necessary.

The meeting of Common Market foreign ministers held in Luxembourg this week, convened to discuss the question of support for American "sanctions" against Iran, took place, as is known, under clear transatlantic pressure. A joint plan was adopted for economic "sanctions" and diplomatic pressure against Iran.

Literally the next day there was the piratical raid by the American "commandos." The adventure failed. Will this be another lesson for Washington?

On a Dangerous Path

There is no denying that the White House administration has embarked on a dangerous path! Even before the attempt at landing an American saboteur force in Iran, newspapers in various countries, including the White House, were warning Carter against a further escalation of events. "This course," the New York TIMES wrote, "represents a substantial risk not only to the Americans held in Tehran but also to American policy in the Persian Gulf, the other Muslim countries and Europe in general."

The news agencies are "reporting" from the capitals of NATO countries that those capitals found out about the latest U.S. adventure, carried out on direct orders from the White House, "only from the newspapers," as they say. Washington cynically admits that all Carter's appeals to the allies were simply an operation to cover the act of sabotage which was under preparation. In essence the White House was using its West European partners as chessmen, whether they liked it or not. After all this, can there really be anyone in the NATO countries who still hopes that the White House will consult with them if it intends to launch the missiles deployed on their territory?

People in Western Europe are now shrugging their shoulders in confusion and perplexity. London's THE TIMES writes that this U.S. action in Iran will have disastrous consequences for the United States in the Islamic world and that the governments of Washington's allies were shaken by the instability of American policy and the difficulty of discovering what the White House's next step will be. But in that case it seems all the more unreasonable to follow the line of "pacifying" the United States, as the NATO allies are doing. This is the result.

Not for nothing has the definition "unpredictable" been appearing with increasing frequency recently in various versions and phrases in the newspapers whenever it is a question of the U.S. administration's policy. Some people try to attribute this "unpredictability" to the upcoming presidential elections, which are allegedly forcing "poor Carter" to resort to extreme measures. Even if this were so, does he not intend to pay too high a price for the right to remain in the White House for another 4 years? Is not "unpredictability" of actions too dangerous in the head of such a state as the United States, in the nuclear missile age?--these questions are now being posed with increasing frequency in the West.

People's concern for the fate of peace, and therefore for their own fate too, has already gone beyond the borders of Europe. The possibility of the appearance of new American Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles on the continent, in view of their range, is arousing justified concern among peoples living in the countries of the Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East.

This concern was also expressed by the recent statement by American scientists, "Danger: Nuclear War." Washington's nuclear missile plans, as an integral part of the U.S. ruling circles' strategy aimed at further exacerbating tension in the world arena, are being condemned by an increasing number of not only Americans but West Europeans too.

Despite the furious NATO propaganda campaign about the "Soviet threat" and for all the understandable public attention toward other regions, "awareness is growing" in Europe, Paris' L'HUMANITE writes, "that danger is manifesting itself here and that this year, when the all-European meeting in Madrid is on the agenda, it is NATO which is stepping up the arms race to an unprecedented level, promoting tension, ruptures and boycotts."

The peoples of Europe and the entire world want peace, not war. They want an end to the unrestrained arms race, which is fraught with dangerous consequences. They want the relaxation of tension to be strengthened and developed in both the political and the military spheres. They want peaceful, good-neighborly cooperation to be developed between countries with different social systems. People have the right to all this. They paid for that right at too high a price only 35 years ago.

CUTTING TRADE TIES 'MORE PAINFUL' FOR ALLIES THAN U.S.

ID281325 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 3

[B. Rachkov article: "Trade Rather Than Confrontation"]

[Text] East-West economic ties managed to assume such a large scale and became so indisputably mutually advantageous during the detente period that severing them cannot be painless for either side. Any attempt by Washington to shake this cornerstone in detente's material foundation is fraught with dangerous consequences for the United States itself and for the other Western countries.

Provisional calculations indicate that the total trade between the socialist community and the industrially developed capitalist countries was more than $80 billion in 1979, compared with only $20 billion in 1970. The mutual advantage deriving from the expansion of trade between the two groups of countries is particularly obvious when viewed against the background of the complex processes in the world economy in the seventies. As is well known, the problems of fuel and raw materials supplies became more acute during the last decade. In the West the inflation rate almost trebled and the level of unemployment jumped by at least 100 percent; the middle of the decade was marked by the deepest economic depression since the war, which sharply exacerbated the problem of the market.

Last year the industrially-developed capitalist countries supplied the socialist community with goods worth a total of more than $45 billion. According to numerous estimates made by bourgeois economists themselves $1 billion worth of exports provides work for 40-70,000 people in the West. In 1976 the U.S. State Department put the figure at 47,600. It is a simple calculation that exports to the socialist countries increase employment in the industrially developed capitalist countries by at least 2 million jobs. It is quite obvious that without the orders placed by the USSR and the other socialist countries the army of unemployed in the West, which currently numbers around 17 million people, would be 12-13 percent larger.

The prospects for increasing employment in the capitalist world by developing exports to the socialist countries are improved with the conclusion of each new agreement and contract. The planned nature of the socialist economy, including its foreign trade ties, has been a significant stabilizing factor in the work of many Western firms which are increasingly gearing their production to reliable long-term prospects--in line with demand from the socialist countries planned in advance and guaranteed by long-term contracts. Thus the pipe-rolling plant of the Mannesmann concern in Muelheim, which employs 9,000 people, was planned and built for the express purpose of fulfilling orders from the rapidly developing Soviet oil and gas industry. One-half of the 20,000 Frenchmen employed in their country's machine-building industry are fulfilling Soviet orders. In 1974, when it was undergoing a profound crisis, the British machine-building industry received orders from Poland worth more than its annual exports to all other countries.

Soviet oil, petroleum products and natural gas and Polish coal have traditionally featured prominently in many Western countries' fuel and energy balances. In 1976 alone the USSR and Poland sold around 90 million tons of various energy sources (in oil equivalent) to the industrially developed capitalist countries. Total exports to the West of this class of commodities from the socialist countries in the last 10 years were in excess of 800 million tons, the importance of which can scarcely be exaggerated in the context of the energy crisis. Indeed this quantity is comparable with the average annual oil output of the Persian Gulf region and with the annual oil consumption of all the countries of West Europe.

Even better prospects are opened up by the new contracts and long-term cooperation agreements in the oil, gas and coal industries, including those on a compensatory basis, signed in the mid-seventies. In particular, in exchange for gas pipes and various types of equipment for the oil and gas industries the Soviet Union will supply Italy, France and the FRG until the end of the century with more than 400 billion cubic meters of natural gas--more than double the current annual output of natural gas in the countries of Western Europe combined. Under existing compensatory agreements, over a 15-year period starting 1983, the USSR will supply Japan with more than 80 million tons of south Yakutia coal--more than 5 times more than Japan itself currently produces.

Western countries now rely increasingly heavily on the achievements of our machine-builders, metallurgical and power industries and on other sectors of the manufacturing industry. Drawing attention to the successes of a number of Soviet industrial sectors, Otto Wolf von Amerongen, a leading West German businessman, says: "Standards are high in your steel casting industry. Your blast furnaces, converters and rolling mills are on a par with the best in the world and your heavy machine-building and turbine-construction industries deserve the highest praise." On a mutually advantageous basis Western countries are buying more Soviet finished goods and are increasingly ready to accept our scientific and technical assistance. Thus during the seventies the USSR participated in the construction of modernization of such large industrial installations as the Fos-Sur-Mer metallurgical combine and a hydraulic press in Issoire in France; the Lovisa nuclear power station, a thermal electric power plant and a large metallurgical combine in Finland; three hydroelectric power plants in Canada and two in Norway; and one power plant in Greece and Iceland respectively.

When Washington tries to embroil the West European countries and Japan in an economic cold war it clearly disregards their true economic interests, which lie not in confrontation but in mutually advantageous long-term cooperation with due regard for each country's real potential and peculiarities. By ordering its partners to "do as I do" the White House is also ignoring the fact that the consequences of cutting back business dealings with socialist countries would be immeasurably more painful for its partners than for the United States. "Under commercial contracts alone," the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK writes, "the West European countries sold the Soviet Union $12 billion worth of goods last year, as compared with just $3.4 billion by the United States in the same period. West Europeans shudder at the thought of sanctions, which could undermine existing agreements, contracts and other legal documents regulating trade between them and the Russians."

The United States is inciting its allies, who depend heavily on the external market, to commit gross violations of international economic relations, even though the normal development of such relations is vitally important to the U.S. allies. In effect, the Hamburg newspaper DIE ZEIT writes, the United States is once again demanding substantially greater sacrifices from its partners than it is prepared to make itself.

The U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT tries to assuage the Western business world by saying that orders from the USSR and other socialist countries lost through the current exacerbation of tension will be offset by a considerable increase in orders from the Pentagon and other military departments in the NATO countries. This consolidation is not just a poor one, it is absolutely fatal, for instead of revitalizing the economy on the sound basis of creative cooperation it is proposed to give it an artificial boost with a potentially lethal dose of militarism. One can only agree with British business circles' newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES that apart from short-term artificial economic growth, further and increased military spending will inevitably cause budget deficits to swell and further accelerate inflation with all its attendant consequences.

In the speech he delivered at his meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that in parts of the world like West Europe and Japan people have learned from experience the advantages of a quiet and peaceful life and profitable trade. They will not readily renounce detente in order to suit U.S. plans of world domination. "We for our part," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "are still in favor of developing peaceful cooperation with these countries in all avenues, and that goes for the United States too."

PRAVDA ARTICLE MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF BANDUNG CONFERENCE

LD251503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by A. Dzasokhov: "The 'Spirit of Bandung' and the Present Day"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held in the Indonesian city of Bandung 25 years ago. It was destined to be an important milestone in the history of the national liberation movement. This forum, which took place between 18 and 24 April 1955, was attended by 29 Asian and African countries.

The Soviet Union sincerely welcomed the idea of holding the first Afro-Asian forum and its results, regarding them as a manifestation of the growth of the Asian and African peoples' political awareness and the intensification of their struggle against all forms of national and racial oppression.

The principled positions elaborated by the Bandung meeting participants were further developed in the nonaligned movement. A product of the peoples' national liberation struggle against imperialism, this movement numbers around 100 states today. Although in some cases these states have very different social and political systems and are at different levels of socioeconomic and cultural development, the overwhelming majority of them have a common interst in complete liberation from all forms of imperialist exploitation and oppression and in consolidating the principles of peace, freedom and equality in international relations.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries are fully in sympathy with the developing states' struggle against all forms of injustice and discrimination in international relations and with their desire to determine their own future. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "fully supports the legitimate aspirations of young states and their determination to get rid of all imperialist exploitation and take charge of their own national resources."

One of the main political aims of the nonaligned movement, inherited from the Bandung principles, is the struggle for peace and against the threat of war and the arms race. In 1978 the nonaligned movement countries acted in concert with the socialist states on many topical questions on the agenda of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session. The nonaligned countries supported the results of the Helsinki conference. The Havana Sixth Conference of Nonaligned Countries Heads of State and Government welcomed the signing of the Salt II treaty. All peoples, the conference's final declaration noted, must participate in the solution of tasks relating to consolidating detente, extending it to all parts of the world and delivering mankind from the nuclear threat.

The nonaligned countries are very concerned about the Washington administration's current course toward aggravating the international situation, unleashing a new round of the arms race and creating tension and conflicts in different parts of the world. There was just indignation in nonaligned movement circles at Washington's scorn for the legitimate rights and sovereignty of the developing countries' peoples on the pretext of "safeguarding" U.S. "vital interests." Blatantly ignoring the principles elaborated in Bandung, the Carter administration is seeking to set up new military bases and strongpoints in Egypt, Oman, Kenya and Somalia and is pursuing a policy of provocations, blackmail and pressure vis-a-vis such nonaligned countries as Vietnam and Kampuchea, Iran and Afghanistan, and trying to split the ranks of the nonaligned movement. Under these conditions the developing countries' governments and public are becoming increasingly aware that the vociferous slander campaign whipped up by Washington in connection with the events in Afghanistan and Iran is no more than a screen for the real threat to the nonaligned countries' interests which is posed by the U.S. aggressive, expansionist policy. This campaign, as the participants of the recent Delhi and Malta forums of peace supporters and the solidarity movement noted in their final documents, aims at justifying the dangerous U.S. buildup of its military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

The development of events in the modern world fully exposes Beijing's false claims to the role of "sincere friend" of the nonaligned states. As is known, the PRC participated in the Bandung Conference's work and signed its decisions. But time has shown that Beijing was striving, in fact, to use Bandung in order to worm its way into the confidence of the conference participants and draw them gradually into the course of its great-power policy. But when the Maoists failed to impose their course they not only betrayed the Bandung principles but also started perpetrating overtly aggressive acts against the countries that participated in the conference, including India, Burma and other states, and pursuing a subversive policy against the national liberation movement; subsequently they began to form a bloc with the most reactionary forces of imperialism. Although it has effectively become an imperialist ally, the Beijing leadership is still trying to pretend that China is a nonaligned country. In continuing its intrigues, Beijing would like to gain control of the nonaligned movement, emasculate and destroy its anti-imperialist foundation, subject it to its hegemonist policy and cause conflict between the developing countries and socialist community states.

The PRC leadership's course radically contradicts the nonaligned countries' interests. The Maoists support the most aggressive NATO circles, are urging the resurrection of CENTO and SEATO and advocate the preservation of American military bases and armed forces in different parts of the world. They openly support Afghan counterrevolution, acting hand in hand with Washington here.

Time has demonstrated the vitality and positiveness of the basic principles of Bandung. Their implementation reaffirms the depth of Lenin's prediction that the oppressed countries' peoples will rise up as independent participants, as creators of a new life and will participate in deciding the destiny of the whole world. The ideas and principles of Bandung, proven by life, reflect the young independent states' determination to seek the implementation of all peoples' inalienable to national sovereignty, to keep and strengthen the political independence they have gained, to follow the path of socioeconomic progress, to organize relations of good neighborliness and equitable cooperation and to rebuff the policy of imperialism.

Loyalty to these principles has helped the developing states to achieve marked successes in consolidating their political and economic independence and to become an influential factor in the international arena. The preservation and development of these principles and the strengthening of solidarity and collaboration between developing countries and all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces are the guarantee of their further progress along the path of independence and progress.

APPOINTMENT OF MUSKIE AS SECRETARY OF STATE REPORTED

LD292004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1957 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has decided to appoint Senator Edmund Muskie as secretary of state in succession to Cyrus Vance, who has resigned. Carter informed the leadership of the Congress of his decision at a meeting at the White House today. It is expected that the official announcement of the appointment will be made by the President at a press conference tonight.

Muskie is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. In 1968 he was a Democratic Party candidate for the vice presidency.

CONGRESSMEN, SENATOR ON VANCE RESIGNATION

LD291420 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 29, TASS--Cyrus Vance, the United States secretary of state, who had resigned, made a brief statement to correspondents at a farewell meeting in the State Department. He said that he had not been able to support President Carter's decision on the rescue operation in Iran and therefore had tendered his resignation last week.

Commenting on the resignation of the head of the United States foreign affairs department, many American analysts agree that his departure from the political stage is an evidence of a big split in the Carter administration on foreign affairs and heralds a further right-swing in Washington's foreign policy. Leslie Gelb, the former director of the Military-Political Bureau of the Department of State, said in a CBS television interview that Cyrus Vance's resignation signalled a consolidation of the positions of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's adviser for national security affairs, and his course for confrontation in the international arena.

In the opinion of many members of Congress, Cyrus Vance's resignation revealed a deep governmental crisis in Washington. Jacob Javits, the oldest member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, qualified Vance's resignation as a very serious blow at the government. Congressman Henry Reuss, Democrat, believes that the departure of Cyrus Vance gave President Carter another black eye. In the opinion of Senator John Warner, Vance's departure would but deepen the uncertainty and confusion inside the administration.

A number of sober-minded American legislators express anxiety over the consequences of United States foreign policy in connection with the departure of Cyrus Vance, who enjoyed the reputation of a supporter of a moderate policy and an opponent of hasty decisions. Senator C. Pell said that Vance's departure might mean that Washington's foreign policy would become still tougher and less consistent. He added that the voice of those, who insisted on the paramount importance of establishing arms control and maintaining working relations with the U.S. opponents, would be less vigorous and would be less heeded.

IZVESTIYA: LESLIE GELB'S ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD300853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Bluff and Subterfuge"]

[Text] New York--The adventurist zigzags in the foreign policy of President J. Carter, who is governed in this by the mood of the moment and not least by preelection considerations, are provoking serious concern among professional U.S. diplomats. [paragraph continues]

This is evidenced in particular by an article which Leslie Gelb, former U.S. State Department director of the Bureau for Politico-Military Affairs published in the New York TIMES.

As is clear from the article, the U.S. diplomatic corps fears that the unpredictability of the White House's policy may cause considerable harm to U.S. national interests and weaken its position in the world. However, L. Gelb notes, in the year of the presidential elections not much notice is being taken of the State Department's opinion and as a result the isolation of State Secretary C. Vance is growing.

Washington, the author continues, is now having extensive recourse to various subterfuges and bluff without heeding the diplomats' advice and being more concerned to see that "toughness" in policy should "impress."

At the bottom of all this, writes L. Gelb, lies J. Carter's desire to strike an attitude, to demonstrate that the United States "remains strong". However, sober-minded diplomats consider that such a course does not augur anything good for the United States. In particular they believe that the threats to use force in relations to Iran will only spoil matters. They would also like the United States' partners to support their policy, but they understand that the Allies' interests by no means coincide with U.S. interests.

What the White House passes off as activity, designed to demonstrate that the White House is not "sitting idly by," the article says, in fact smacks of vacuous posturing which could turn against the United States itself.

L. Gelb proceeds from the premise that there is a large element of adventurism in J. Carter's actions as distinct from the diplomats, for whom a foreign policy crisis is always a failure, he writes, the White House has its own logic. There they think that whoever secures the post of President must be a reckless gambler who is not afraid of the major stakes. Any crisis may offer him the chance to break the bank with a single successful move.

This appraisal of feelings in the White House is also confirmed by the facts. Thus recently, none other that the President's adviser, P. Caddell candidly stated: "A little war is an extraordinary boost for election chances." He even complained that the President's predecessors as the head of the administration had had Korea, Lebanon and Vietnam but Carter's activity has so far proceeded in an atmosphere of peace.

Particular alarm on the part of professional diplomats, L. Gelb notes, is caused by the fact that J. Carter's administration is severing contacts with the Soviet Union, proceeding from the false premise that maintaining them is a "sign of weakness". Meanwhile, if serious talks are not held with the Soviet side and, moreover, as quickly as possible, then in the relations between the USSR and the United States crisis will follow crisis, which will inevitably also have an adverse effect on U.S. relations with the Allies, the author stresses.

U.S. F-14's OPEN FIRE ON IRANIAN PLANE

LD291732 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 29, TASS--Two U.S. F-14 fighters opened fire on an Iranian plane over the sea of Oman, Radio Tehran reported quoting a statement of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Two Iranian Air Force fighters from the Bandar 'Abbas base intercepted the U.S. aircraft and forced them to change the course.

BROWN CONFIRMS INTENTION TO CONTINUE 'ARMED ADVENTURES'

LD291315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report dated 26 April under the general headline "After the Failure of Washington's Adventure": "Pentagon's 'Justifications'"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has held an emergency press conference in the Pentagon with the aim of justifying the failed U.S. sabotage [diversionnyy] operation in Iran.

He stated that the decision to plan and prepare this armed provocation was taken back in November last year. Thus the Pentagon chief admitted that all the various "peaceful" assurances made by Carter and other representatives of the U.S. administration, who went on at great length about "respect for the Islamic Republic of Iran" and "friendly feelings toward the Iranian people," were sheer hypocrisy and deception.

The U.S. defense secretary disclosed certain details of the preparations for the piratical raid on Iran. The operation, he said, began at nightfall on 24 April. The decision to terminate it came a few hours later as a result of technical malfunctions in a number of helicopters. A special 90-man group of servicemen and approximately the same number of flying and auxiliary personnel took part in this action, H. Brown continued.

The defense secretary again tried to justify this act of sabotage with the claim that it was prompted by the failure of all the diplomatic efforts to free the U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran. This claim clearly contradicts his own admission that Washington gambled on military force right from the start. In other words, things just don't add up for H. Brown here.

The U.S. defense secretary refused to disclose the route by which the American aircraft and helicopters that took part in the armed provocation traveled to Iran. However, it is clear that the American administration implemented its aggressive action from other countries' territory, thereby crudely violating their sovereignty and dragging them into its dangerous military adventure.

H. Brown avoided directly answering the question whether the Soviet Union was informed of the operation against Iran, in an attempt to conceal the truth that neither the Soviet Union nor other countries were told anything about it.

In conclusion the defense secretary cynically stated that the United States reserves the right to do anything in the future to free the American personnel. In other words, he reaffirmed that J. Carter's administration intends to continue the policy of armed adventures against sovereign states, gambling on military and in general violent measures, and is pushing the Near and Middle East toward a dangerous confrontation.

'RECKLESS ACTIONS' IN IRAN DEMAND 'SUPREME VIGILANCE'

LD291217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Col M. Ponomarev under the rubric "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer Commentary": "Washington Is Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Anger, indignation, alarm--this is the world public's initial reaction to Washington's piratical sortie in Iran--a gross violation of that country's sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

The J. Carter administration's armed provocation against the Islamic Republic of Iran, France's L'HUMANITE writes, can be described in one word--adventurism. The governments of the U.S. allies were shaken by the instability of American policy and the difficulty of ascertaining what the United States' next step would be, London's THE TIMES points out. "The United States has taken an incredibly stupid step. It has done what for 5 months it told us was a crazy adventure which would not lead to success in terms of rescuing the hostages and which could only have catastrophic consequences," Barbara Timm, mother of one of the hostages, said.

A crazy adventure indeed. The details of the abortive U.S. attempt to perpetrate an armed incursion into Iranian territory are not yet clear. But the general picture is clear enough. And the more detailed reports we get the more abominable the American administration's actions appear.

It was not merely an act of overt international piracy and banditry. Treachery, perfidy and hypocrisy--the American policy-makers resorted to the most Jesuitic methods. Now that the piratical raid on Iran has failed ignominiously U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has been forced to admit that the decision to plan and prepare it was taken way back last November. A highly significant admission! In fact it was at that time that President J. Carter stated for all to hear that he ruled out the possibility of using military force to resolve the conflict with Iran.

Furthermore, the other day J. Carter announced a number of new sanctions against Iran, saying that he would wait until 17 May and then, maybe, the United States would have to resort to "extreme means." Meanwhile he was personally instructing the leaders of the sabotage group about how to break into someone else's home and commit an act of armed piracy there.

But when the American assault force's invasion ended in failure the head of the White House had no qualms about stating that the order for this operation was issued "for humanitarian reasons." "It was not motivated by enmity toward Iran or the Iranian people," he said, "no Iranian suffered."

It is a pack of lies. So much for humanism when bandits armed to the teeth land on other people's soil. So much for humanism when American troops near the Iranian city of Tabas stop a bus, beat up the passengers and then try to cram them into an aircraft in order to take them to the United States--as hostages, perhaps? It was only when another aircraft caught fire that the bandits dumped their prisoners and made a quick getaway. No Iranian suffered? What about the family of the tanker driver found not far from where the American pirates landed with a bullet in his head? What would they say?

Of course, Washington had no "humanitarian reasons" in mind at all. At the moment it is inventing all kinds of excuses and qualifications. But they cannot hide the indisputable fact that the American administration has embarked on an irresponsible game. Any attempt to "resolve" the American-Iranian crisis by military means inevitably leads only to the further growth of war danger in the Middle East and exacerbates even more the situation throughout the world which has already seriously deteriorated through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles and their Myrmidons.

It is particularly important to remember this in view of the fact that even now the United States has no intention of renouncing the use of military force against Iran. The New York TIMES stressed that "in the view of the administration direct military action against Iran is still on the agenda." It is echoed by ABC TV commentators who believe that J. Carter may try to implement the thwarted plan again.

In the face of the White House's dangerous adventures the Iranian people are remaining cool and firm. They have on their side the sympathy and support of all honest people in the world, all those who cherish the interests of peace and security. They realize that in the prevailing situation supreme vigilance is needed in respect of those who like to play with fire. A strong barrier must be placed in the way of the reckless actions of the organizers of military adventures.

Tolkunov Criticism

LD291331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch under the general headline "Following the Failure of Washington's Adventure": "The Price of Ambition"]

[Text] New York, 26 April--The lights stayed on in the White House on the night of 24 April. An emergency conference was in progress. At one in the morning it was announced that during an operation to rescue the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran eight American servicemen had been killed as a result of an aircraft accident.

So what had happened? Americans waited for the answer. And at seven in the morning the President appeared on television. Assuming all responsibility for this military act against a sovereign state, the White House incumbent said that for technical reasons he had ordered it to be called off. However, the President did not answer the question about what actually happened. He gave Defense Secretary H. Brown the job of explaining this delicate "situation" to the journalists.

The secretary, accompanied by military officials, entered the packed press hall at noon. The Pentagon chief was visibly tense: It was hard to disentangle the mess made by the militarists.

"This operation," he said, "involved eight helicopters which took off from the aircraft-carrier Nimitz, flagship of the American armada in the Persian Gulf area, and landed in a desert region 200 miles from Tehran, and also six C-130 transport aircraft which were to provide the helicopters with refueling facilities. The operation was called off because three of them were defective."

The defense secretary insisted there had been no clashes with Iranian forces. He was forced to admit, however, that for several hours the Pentagon commandoes had forcibly detained a bus with 50 Iranians on board which had come across the uninvited guests. Asked how he intended to free the hostages H. Brown refused to answer.

The White House's adventure came as a shock not only in the capitals of the West European allies but on Capitol Hill in Washington itself. Many legislators had known for a long time that the administration was playing a double game and was secretly preparing for a punitive military operation under cover of diplomatic, economic and financial "sanctions." It was for this reason that the day before the events the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as if sensing that something was wrong, had demanded a commitment on the White House's part to consult with Congress when preparing and carrying out military actions against Iran in accordance with the 1973 law on military powers.

In a letter to C. Vance the committee chairman, F. Church, and Republican J. Javits reemphasized the need to observe constitutional powers when making decisions that might lead to military escalation. However, the President, as the press writes today, despite previous assurances, left Congress in the dark and thus violated constitutional procedures.

In an attempt to somehow rectify the situation J. Carter invited leading legislators to the White House yesterday for a one and a half hour conversation. After the meeting some of them were forced, for intraparty reasons, to approve the administration's adventurist steps. However, many of them still believed that the President had gone too far. "Carter must state that he is no longer a candidate for reelection and complete his term without any further impulsive acts"--this is the view of prominent member of the House of Representatives H. Reuss. J. Javits believes that these actions violate the law on miliatary powers. "We cannot run the risk of losing the hostages and our servicemen," Senator C. Percy said. "The danger was too great."

The front page of today's New York POST states in unusually large letters: "A Tragic Mistake." More and more people are asking: Why was it done, why was this reckless adventure leading to senseless deaths undertaken?

"The President's policy has led to a situation where my son's life is hanging by a thread. The only thing that really concerns Carter at the moment is the election struggle for the White House." This grim accusation was made against the "savior" by Sarah Rosen, mother of one of the hostages, as she sobbed in front of the television cameras.

HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT 'PRETEXT FOR COUP'

ID291414 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Viktor Shragin comments on the consequances of the United States' military venture in Iran. This is what he writes:

There is mounting criticism of this operation so dangerous to peace. People in different countries ask themselves what can one expect of the leaders of the United States if they are capable of undertaking such reckless actions. As the American newspaper NEWSDAY says, no one knows what the Carter government can do tomorrow, no one trusts it and no one believes it knows what it's doing, the paper stresses. [At this point Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia at 1700 GMT on 29 April carries the following additional paragraph:

[Appraising the USA's armed action in Iran, the Yugoslav paper BORBA stresses that this is the case of a serious violation of the sovereignty of an independent and nonaligned country, for which there is no justification. Hasty, risky and suicidal action are in keeping neither with our age nor with concepts of national prestige.]

The details of the preparations for the subversive operation that are coming to light confirm this conclusion. It seems that President Carter ordered a plan of a military invasion of Iran drafted on 9 November last year, that is 5 days after the American Embassy in Tehran was seized. At the time no one knew what would happen to the hostages. There was every possibility to settle the problem peacefully. But the events that followed showed that Washington was least of all interested in the fate of the American citizens. President Carter and his close aides had other things on their minds. They planned to carry out a coup in Iran under the pretext of rescuing the hostages.

That was the goal of Washington's adventure. Besides the American commandos, the operation should have been carried out by American secret agents and a CIA-trained fifth column. A number of reports openly say that the plan provided for capturing or destroying the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The Iranian president, Bani-Sadr, has said that Washington is guided not by a desire to free the hostages but to strangle the Iranian revolution.

President Carter expected that the invasion of Iran would help his election campaign. In an interview for the Washington POST, he said quite frankly that the riskier steps a President takes, the more popular he is. That is the reason why he shamelessly deceived his partners in NATO and refused to take into account the advice of the secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, who disagreed with the plans of a military adventure in Iran. And this disagreement forced Mr Vance to resign.

When the failure of the operation in the Iranian desert became apparent, the Pentagon chief, Harold Brown, phoned the White House and said that nothing had come of it. And that's true, but judging by the statements of Washington officials they are not suffering the pangs of remorse or showing any signs of sobering up.

Having taken the bit between its teeth the American administration is ready to rush into new adventures in the Persian Gulf. Ten more American ships have entered the Indian Ocean. Now the U.S. armada off the Iranian coast numbers 35 combat vessels. President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has openly said that Washington is ready to take any necessary measures against Iran. These are manifestations of the aggressive foreign policy of the U.S. Government. This unpredictable hysterical policy going to extremes can push the world to the brink of a military catastrophe.

ADMINISTRATION 'CONTINUING TO PLAY WITH FIRE' OVER IRAN

LD291740 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 29, TASS--The Carter administration has learned no lesson from the abortive raid in Iran. The U.S. Government is continuing to play with fire concentrating an unprecedentedly huge naval force off the coast of Iran.

The U.S. Defence Department has announced that as of April 29, 37 U.S. naval ships, including four aircraft carriers with 400 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and 1,800 marines aboard, were cruising near the Iranian coast. The total number of servicemen in that strike force stands at around 34,000 people.

The Pentagon has officially announced that the aircraft carriers Constellation and Eisenhower would shortly join the U.S. naval armada. Commenting on the military preparations by the United States, the Washington POST writes, quoting official sources, that if the President took a final decision to attack Iran he would be able to concentrate still bigger forces off the coast of Iran.

In this connection the newspaper recalls repeated statements by the U.S. military about the use of the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean with aggressive purposes for B-52 strategic bombers.

The abortive raid in the Iranian desert has caused serious concern in U.S. Congress. The Senate Democratic majority leader, Robert Byrd, called for a congressional investigation of this venture. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee announced that his committee had already started investigating the circumstances which led to the failure of the operation. The Armed Services Committee which guards the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex in U.S. Congress, of course, by no means is going to reveal the real state of affairs behind the elaborately planned aggressive action.

According to John Stennis, the members of the committee would examine the entire complex of questions connected with the state and servicing of combat equipment that was used during the armed raid, and study the technology of production of helicopters that were used in the armed raid against Iran. The official announcement is known to have said that the operation was terminated because of the combat equipment failure.

CARTER MAKES 'NEW THREATS' AGAINST IRAN

LD300836 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] At a news conference in Washington President Carter has made new threats to Iran. He made it clear that any necessary sanctions will be used against the republic to rescue the American hostages. He again refused to admit American interference in the affairs of Iran over many years, which is one of the Iranian leaders' conditions for a solution of the problem.

ADDITION TO ITEM ON HOSTAGES 'PAWNS' IN IRAN

A comparison of the item entitled "Hostages 'Mere Pawns' in U.S. Military Blackmail of Iran" published on page A 1 of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT 23 April with a TASS report published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 April under the headline "Concerning Iranian Events" reveals that PRAVDA includes the following additional passage between paragraphs one and two:

An attempt was made in the remarks by the boss of the White House to prepare Americans psychologically for U.S. military action against Iran and to substantiate the "need" for such action. Thus, asked whether such action would create danger for the American hostages, Carter replied: "I believe they are already in danger." The President asserted here that there is an "explosive political situation" in Iran. At a press conference White House official spokesman J. Powell confirmed that the new program of "punitive" actions against Iran has already been drawn up and is ready for implementation.

U.S. DELIBERATELY 'UNDERMINING' WESTERN EUROPE

LD291043 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 24 Apr 80 pp 2-3

[D. Kraminov article: "Under One Banner, Inspired by Single Desire"]

[Excerpt] Virtually throughout the second half of the seventies the U.S. ruling class circles struggled against the relaxation of international tension. It was only the tragedy of military defeat in Vietnam and the shame of the political "Watergate scandal" that prevented the American enemies of detente from foisting their will on the U.S. NATO allies and other dependent countries. The failure of the military adventure in Southeast Asia--which almost resulted in universal isolation for the United States--and the clear inability to keep its own political house "in order" deprived the American aggressive reactionary elite of its role as all-powerful leader of the capitalist world. The West European states gained an opportunity to show some independence, which they used in order to meet halfway the socialist countries, which suggested holding the all-European conference and reaching agreement on the basic principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually useful cooperation.

As is well known, their joint efforts culminated in not only the successful holding of that conference and the signing of the Final Act, but also the development of relations of economic cooperation that were really beneficial to both sides and all the countries concerned, the deepening of cultural ties and the joint enrichment of what is called European civilization. The rapprochement between the capitalist and socialist halves of Europe on the basis of joint safeguarding of the continent's security reduced the threat of conflict in Central Europe, where the two camps confront each other particularly powerfully, and lessened the danger of another European war, which, history has shown, would inevitably turn into a world war with all the horrifying consequences.

For all its obtuseness and narrowmindedness (it is no accident that for almost 12 years now Washington's foreign policy has been headed by careerist aliens inspired by money, not concern for the national interests of a people whose language they do not even speak properly), the U.S. reactionary elite realizes that its role and clout in the international arena are inversely proportional to West Europe's independence and the volume and significance of its multifaceted ties with East Europe. So when it changed the administration, installing at its head a provincial, a rich peanut farmer without experience of international affairs, the American elite--bankers, industrialists and their faithful lawyers and generals--sought at all costs to regain its dominant position in West Europe by strengthening the role of NATO, the chief instrument of American omnipotence on the European Continent, and undermining West European countries' ties with their socialist partners.

To this end a broad propaganda campaign about "human rights" in the socialist countries and the "Soviet danger" was mounted and was picked up by all the reactionary and Zionist press in the West European countries. At the same time a course was adopted of intensifying the arms race. The new U.S. administration tried to nullify practically all the agreements in principle reached at the Soviet-American talks that had been going on for several years. It dragged these talks out for another few years and eventually signed the treaty limiting strategic offensive armaments, having devised in advance a plan for exploiting discussion of the treaty to obtain new appropriations for military spending. In close cooperation with the so-called "hawks" J. Carter's administration secured congressional approval for a truly colossal nuclear missile weapons program.

Then an almost equally huge nuclear missiles weapons program was foisted on the U.S. West European allies. Combining political blackmail with deception, Washington forced the British, FRG and Italian governments to agree to the deployment of American nuclear missiles by claiming that their consent alone would help J. Carter's administration to secure Senate approval of the American-Soviet SALT II treaty and thereby clear the way for the further reduction of nuclear missile armaments. Persuading their countries' public, trade unions and parliaments to accept the American nuclear missiles, the governments' leaders, especially their foreign and defense ministers, furiously contended that this step was being taken, first, so as to facilitate Senate approval of the SALT II treaty and, second, so as to start talks with the Warsaw Pact states on reducing nuclear missile armaments.

In fact it all turned out to be a deliberate deception. Having obtained from NATO the decision it wanted, Washington did not even try to expedite discussion and ratification of the SALT II treaty. A considerable increase in military spending in the new budget was offered for Senate consideration instead.

J. Carter's administration later effectively discarded the SALT II treaty, thus also closing the door to future talks on reducing nuclear missile armaments on the European Continent, and making the West European governments that had taken the decision to deploy American nuclear missiles look like deceivers in their public's eyes. Thus a blow was struck to the European peoples' noble desire to reduce the arsenal of armaments stockpiled on the continent and lessen the danger of the catastrophe of nuclear missile war.

But that did not seem to be enough for the American ruling elite. Deliberately fueling a ballyhoo over events in Afghanistan and Iran, Washington is making particulary determined and unceremonious efforts to undermine, reduce and, if possible, end economic ties, which are advantageous to Europe and disadvantageous to the American monopolies, to weaken or sever the spiritual ties that have for many centuries linked the two parts of the continent, and to complicate general human contact--in the sphere of sport, for instance.

Just what is the explanation of Washington's present adventurist foreign policy course? The report "Leninism's great vitality" says: "The strengthening of socialism's positions, the upsurge of the peoples' liberation struggle, the increase in the general crisis of the capitalist system--those are the main reasons for the present abrupt and dangerous turnabout in imperialism's foreign policy and for its campaign against detente; that is the true source of the anti-Soviet hysteria in the West, which Lenin, in similar circumstances, very accurately called the 'frenzied raging of the bourgeoisie.'"

Irresponsible and Dangerous Maneuvers

Washington is seeking to drag its NATO allies into its own strife with the "Third World" countries, which has already created difficulties for West Europe. Unconditional support for Israel's aggressive policy, as is well known, prompted legitimate retaliatory measures from the Arab states, which raised oil prices together with the other OPEC countries. Now Washington intends to make the West European countries support its provocative repressive measures against Iran, which will certainly mean that they will be deprived of Iranian oil and that the confrontation between the West European countries and the Arab states will be further intensified and aggravated. By creating an outcry in the press and on television about "disloyal" and "unreliable" allies, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to bring West Europe's statesmen to their knees and make them behave and act in a way detrimental to their national interests and counter to their convictions and assessments of the international situation.

Sober-minded and farsighted statesmen and politicians are beginning to understand the serious danger created for all the world by the present American administration's irresponsible actions. Inspired by domestic political calculations promoted by electoral machinations and by pathological hatred for the socialist states and developing countries which have ventured to show and defend their independence, Washington is directly jeopardizing the whole present system of international relations, created by the long, tremendous efforts of leaders of many states and governments on all continents. It was with every justification that the British weekly THE OBSERVER, expressing serious concern, pointed out in forthright terms in mid-April that President Carter has "engaged the United States in a process of escalating sanctions (that is, repressive measures--editor's note) which, if it gets out of control, may develop into an international catastrophe." To judge by the frantic activity in Washington aimed at further fueling war hysteria (Vice President Mondale actually went so far as to declare American athletes' trip to the Moscow Olympics to be "a threat to U.S. national security"), that is exactly what the U.S. leaders are deliberately seeking.

It is perfectly possible that when the election struggle in the United States has entered calmer waters and the White House has ceased getting hysterical over the outcome of voting in this state or that, the diplomatic zigzags will give way to more sober judgments and actions and the American mass media will discover that Iran and Afghanistan were a kind of "Watergate" for the current President.

However, the international public cannot tolerate people playing with peace and war with the irresponsibility with which American politicians treat political scandals. Quite naturally, the champions of peace oppose Washington's dangerous adventures. They resolutely condemn both those who approve and support those adventures, and those who do not dare offer them due resistance, even in the name of national interests. They are mobilizing all their forces against the further exacerbation of tension, which has led and is leading to irretrievable international complications and crises for which the responsibility lies with the U.S. leaders and their obliging and submissive NATO allies.

In the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans the first socialist country reaffirmed its readiness to struggle to strengthen peace, deepen detente and end the arms race. True to the great Lenin's ideas, the CPSU will continue with its former persistence to seek peace, disarmament, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation among all peoples and states.

CHIGIR STUDIES 'MILITARY ADVENTURISM' IN CARIBBEAN

LD291903 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Chigir writes:

Military adventurism is becoming the dominant tendency in the foreign policy of the present American administration. Facts and recent events, not only those in Iran but also in other regions of the world, show irrefutably that Washington is deliberately building up an atmosphere of military hysteria and relies on threats and armed intervention in the affairs of other countries to achieve its expansionist aims. The Caribbean is one of the regions where the American military is creating an explosive situation by its actions.

In the past, too, the United States used here more than once its naval and air forces as well as mercenaries in order to suppress the national liberation movements, to overthrow the governments not suitable to Washington and to implant dictatorial regimes obedient to its will. Twenty years ago, for instance, the United States made an attempt to liquidate the revolutionary gains of the Cuban people by staging an armed intervention in the area of Playa Giron. As is known, this venture was repulsed by Cuba. Fifteen years ago American Marines disembarked in the Dominican Republic, overthrew its patriotic government and drenched the country with the blood of its finest sons.

At present Washington is feverishly preparing for new sallies both against Cuba and other Caribbean states and peoples that have taken the road of independence and are waging selfless liberation and anti-imperialist struggle. The world public is especially concerned by the frantic anti-Cuban campaign which is being conducted under the direction of the Carter administration and which is accompanied with increased activity of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean in immediate proximity to the Cuban shores. Now, early in May, the Pentagon is going to hold in the Caribbean military exercises involving 42 warships, 350 planes and 20,000 troops. These military "exercises", codenamed Solid Shield 80, have an obvious anti-Cuban slant. The Pentagon generals are planning to land a big force at Guantanamo Base, Cuban territory which has been illegally occupied by the USA since the beginning of this century.

The only way to explain this operation is by the United States' obvious desire to blackmail Cuba, to intimidate it. The landing operation is to be carried out, according to the Pentagon's plan, in a situation simulating real battle conditions. Press reports say that it is planned that during these manoeuvres the American forces will mine sea waters near the Cuban shores. It is well-known that neither Cuba nor any other Caribbean or Central American country threatens or can threaten such a mighty power as the United States. Then why should the Carter administration resort to such a large-scale and gross military provocation? The question arises as to whether the planned exercises are meant to be a kind of rehearsal for a new intervention against Cuba or any other country of the region where internal developments do not suit the interests of U.S. ruling circles. In any case, the present deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean represents an aggressive action that is fraught with a serious danger to peace and security in the region, to the freedom and independence of its countries. As to the Cuban people, they are prepared, as before, to repulse any new imperialist provocation. They have on their side the powerful forces of their true friends--the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind.

DARUSENKO: U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES NEAR CUBA

LD251418 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The United States plans a major military exercises in the Caribbean close to Cuba early next month. Now here is a comment from our observer Oleg Darusenko:

The anxiety of the Caribbean nations is caused not only by the holding of the exercise, which as appears constitutes a threat to navigation and stability in the region, but also by what is behind such an action. American news media do not conceal that the main target of this demonstation of force is socialist Cuba, leading the movement for liberation and against imperialism in Latin America. The United States intention to land a big force of paratroopers at the naval base in Guantanamo, occupied by American imperialism despite the will of the Cubans, makes the planned exercises even more provocative by nature.

On quite a few occasions the world has seen the Washington administration heightening tension around Cuba and threatening its security and sovereignty. Now again the Americans are being scared by allegations about a mythical threat to United States vital interests coming from Cuba. It is alleged that there is a growing threat to the Panama Canal from the Soviet Union and Cuba and that the two countries plan to kindle unrest in Central America to get hold of Mexican oil. The purpose of these allegations is to cover up the policy of expansion the United States is pursuing towards its southern neighbors, otherwise how else can one interpret the fact that last autumn, under the noisy anti-Cuban campaign, the Carter administration set up the American special Caribbean forces headquarters in Key West, 90 miles from Cuba? The headquarters are called upon to supervise punitive operations in the region. And now, in an attempt to prevent emergence of a second Nicaragua in Central America the United States, using the same myth about a Cuban threat, is involved in the extermination of patriots in El Salvador. So we can see among the many reasons and circumstances that compel the American administration to resort to inventions about a threat from Cuba every now and then there is one that stands out and that is Washington's desire to vindicate its own militarist aspirations in the Caribbean and its growing military support of reactionary regimes. President Brezhnev has called socialist Cuba an integral part of the world system of socialism. Cuba's international position, interests and security are reliably protected not only by the firm policy of the Cuban Communist Party and by the heroism of the revolutionary people but also by the support and political weight of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

'STUDIO NINE' PARTICIPANTS DISCUSS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

ID281030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Apr 80

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Soviet radio and television observer; Nikolay Matveyevich Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and well-known author; Vladimir Ivanovich Popov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee; and chess Grandmaster Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich Karpov]

[Excerpt] [Zorin] Good afternoon, dear comrades. We are meeting today at "Studio Nine" of the Ostankino Television Center to answer your letters. Recently we have received many, many letters devoted to the same subject: the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow and the political campaign unleashed by the international reaction and primarily by certain Washington circles which want to sabotage or prevent the international festival of athletic youth. There are so many letters on this subject that we have decided to devote our special broadcast to answering them.

I would like to note primarily that the mail we received in "Studio Nine" contains letters not only asking questions, but also letters in which our viewers, addressing central television, evaluate the unworthy political racket made by Washington in connection with the summer Olympics. We have many such letters and naturally it is impossible to quote them all. However, I would like to quote from one of the letters typical of those we received in our mail. It is a letter from Yerevan written by Assistant Professor Grigoriy Borisovich Safarov. Here is what he writes: "Like millions of Soviet Union citizens I condemn with indignation the unworthy racket organized by President Carter about the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. Attempts to use events in Afghanistan for a call for the boycott of the Olympic games are quite illogical. I ask Mr Carter: Where was he and where were his predecessors when the lawful Government of Chile was overthrown with their aid? Where were they when thousands of patriots headed by Salvador Allende were killed? Many of them are now languishing in Pinochet's torture chambers. Mossadeq's government in Iran was overthrown with Washington's help and the shah was put in his place to rob and destroy the Iranian people for more than a quarter of a century. Today Carter has suddenly begun to worry about Muslims. What a monstrous sham."

It is difficult, naturally, to disagree with the thoughts and feelings expressed by Grigoriy Borisovich Safarov in his letter. Thousands of letters deal with the same subject, as I have said, and they keep arriving from all ends of our boundless motherland. Among questions in the letters from our viewers is the following: Could the calls for the boycott of the Olympic games prevent them? Some of Washington's official representatives are attempting to pretend that the boycott for which they are calling could force the International Olympic Committee and the Soviet organizing committee to cancel the summer Olympic games. I would like Vladimir Ivanovich Popov, one of the leaders of the organizing committee, to answer our viewers asking this question.

[Popov] I must say first of all that neither we, the organizers of the games, nor anyone on the International Olympic Committee, and I think none of our Soviet people, our citizens, should have the slightest doubt that the 22d Olympic games will open in Moscow, our capital, on 19 July at 1600 at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Stadium. This is confirmed by facts. In practical terms, everything that is necessary is now ready for the games. The material-technical base, and primarily the sports stadiums, are ready. No predecessor city holding the games has been as prepared as Moscow almost 100 days before the opening. Everything is ready for the accommodation of athletes, guests, journalists and tourists. A splendid Olympic television center has been built next to the building where we are now participating in the "Studio Nine" program. A new main press center has been built on Azovskiy Avenue.

The electronic heart of the Olympics, if I may call it that, the automatic information control center, was completed a long time ago and is in operation.

At present more than a hundred, to be precise, 106 national Olympic committees throughout the world have stated one way or another that they will participate in the games. At present there is a stream of official applications, which will last to the end of May. Preparations are being made throughout the world. So that on one side the site and conditions for the games are ready--the program has been worked out up to the final minutes--and preparations are in progress on the other side. As far as suppositions are concerned--or rather unworthy fabrications about changes in the position of the International Olympic Committee and all the more of the Soviet organizing committee for the 22d Olympic games--I point out that the International Olympic Committee adopted a final decision at its 82d session at Lake Placid. Or rather, it did not adopt any new decision but confirmed its decision adopted in 1974, a decision which gave the right and the honorable duty of holding the games in Moscow. As far as we the Soviet organizers, are concerned, we are now busy with just one thing. We have little time left and with all the preparations I have mentioned we have just one thought--work, work and more work to insure that the games are held on the highest level and with the best conditions for the participants and visitors.

[Zorin] I think that was a comprehensive answer. I would like to quote a letter of a different type. It was written by a resident of Kharkovskaya Oblast, Tereblichenko. It says: As far as we know the idea of a boycott by one or other international measures is far from common. How can one evaluate the idea put forward by American leaders about the Moscow Olympic games? Nikolay Matveyevich?

[Gribachev] Primarily I would not raise the boycott to the high level of an "idea" since an idea presupposes a profound realization, a statement of the aims and research into paths to it. As they say, it is a parasitical thing on a real idea even if it is not of the best quality. The fundamental idea of the White House, judging from everything that is going on there, consists in fanning international tension with a practical and mercenary purpose, primarily by creating military situations and by amassing armed forces to insure access to other countries' resources in the interests of American monopolies. Secondly, to halt revolutionary and liberation movements through aid to dictatorships and regimes. Thirdly, to harness its NATO allies even more firmly to the chariot of American policy. It is not accidentally that Washington undertakes something without consulting with its allies and then demands: Do as I do. This is the fundamental idea, and goes without saying. Expecting to return to the presidential armchair after the elections, the White House administration is intensifying hysteria inside the country so as to implement the above-mentioned intentions, because Carter--as the American press and the press of other Western countries and allies writes--has not fulfilled the promises he made when he was on the way to the White House for the first time.

[Zorin] In this connection I would like to ask Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich, as a great athlete... Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich, what are the Olympic games for athletes?

[Karpov] It is generally accepted that the Olympic games are a festival, a festival of peace, a festival of friendship and mutual understanding, mutual assistance and honest athletic struggles. Sports serves peace. It is not accidental that the motto of the modern Olympic movement are the words of Coubertin: Au Sport Tenir. The Olympic games became a stage in the life of every athlete. We take all competition seriously. However, the Olympic games are more important than anything and each athlete, even if he does not lay claim to Olympic medals, to Olympic gold, silver or bronze, is glad to participate. I would like to quote the words of Mayakovskiy: One gram of output for 1 year of labor. It is characteristic of athletes.

They prepare and work. Let us take the weightlifter. A weightlifter shifts piles of metal, he lifts tons, and for what? All for a record, for an Olympic record, for one aim--to improve the world record by even grams, by 500 grams, by a kilogram. What is it done for? It is not an end in itself. I think it serves the man's self-assertion and the knowledge of what he can achieve. What can a man do? How much can he lift? How fast can he run? And all this in the sight of the whole world. I think that those who today speak against the Olympic games of 1980 primarily strike a blow against the movement of peace, the movement of solidarity and attempt to destroy the marvellous friendly relations between the sports federations.

[Zorin] I would like to add to what you have said. The White House decision to organize a boycott of the Olympic games has really provoked sharp criticism in the entire world and in the United States. One of the reasons of this sharp criticism is what many, including specialists in international relations, are saying. They say that this White House idea shows political amateurism. A serious politician can hardly think that through pressure and blackmail such a great power as the Soviet Union can be forced to change its policy. Particularly since the Soviet Union's policy rests on international right and international agreements while Washington's activities directed at a boycott of Olympic games show that it is caused by personal ambitions, personal irritation and mercenary calculations. These interests simply eclipse sensible political decisions which should be taken by responsible politicians. I think another feature should be mentioned.

[Popov] May I interrupt you? I would even say that this action is directed not only against the Soviet Union. These expressions of personal behavior and personal taste are against the interests of all mankind because the Olympic games have taken place on the path of progress for decades and centuries. All mankind is interested, so it is a blow to the common interests of mankind, at least from my point of view.

[Zorin] Yes. What I would like to say confirms this. Practical preparations have begun in the capitals of countries who participated in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for the Madrid conference of countries who participated in the Helsinki conference to be held at the end of November. The final clause of the Helsinki agreement envisages such constant meetings. It is well-known that one of the important provisions of the final clause of the Helsinki conference was the provision on the expansion of cooperation in humanitarian and other areas. By the way, the title of one of the clauses of the final document of the Helsinki conference is: "Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Areas." Article Three of this section emphasizes that cultural exchange and cooperation--and cooperation in sports undoubtedly belongs in this area--contributed to better understanding between peoples and thus contributes to strengthening accord between states.

In past years, bourgeois politicians tried many times to falsely accuse the Soviet Union of violating provisions of the Final clause of the Helsinki agreement, especially the section on the so-called Third (?Basket) dealing with the question of cultural cooperation, exchange of information and so forth, and no facts were produced in evidence from unsubstantiated statements. Now, when Washington and some of those in the West who echo it pursue this line of a boycott of the summer Olympic games in Moscow, they place themselves in a very, I would say, difficult position, especially on the eve of the Madrid conference. There is another batch of letters in the "Studio Nine" mailbag containing questions about the effect of the prohibition of the supply of certain goods for the Olympic games in Moscow as has been announced by the Washington authorities. Vladimir Ivanovich, will not the fact that some American firms, who, under pressure from their government, will not be able to fulfill the obligations they have undertaken, hinder the successful conduct of the Olympic games? This is the field you know best.

[Popov] There are several aspects here. First of all, of course, the very act of the White House administration, both in international law and on the moral-esthetic plane, is completely contrary to all the principles of international contact in modern civilized society. It is also contrary to all the principled provisions of the final clause of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation, which carries the signature of the United States. The nature of the question worries somewhat, or at any rate interests, our television viewers and our fellow countrymen. It would affect us as a pinprick, because pinpricks are sometimes quite painful. It will create a hindrance in some aspects. It will probably create some difficulties because some solutions will have to be found, but in principle it will not move the Olympic craft from its course. The destruction and obstacles which the people who started the embargo see in their dreams will simply remain mythical. If you talk about facts, I can tell that the basic equipment for the Olympic games has been supplied. The basic payments--the creators of the embargo have also imposed an embargo on the payment of funds to the organizing committee fund which some American firms must make--have in the main been made. Where some minor things are missing, our industry full compensates. I must tell you that there is a point of principle here on which I will focus your attention and it is a very important one. Those who think that we, cooperating with many firms, including American ones, are doing so because we do not have something in particular and that we do not know how or cannot make it, are mistaken. The Olympic games is a wonderful event and in them are concentrated not only cooperation in sports but also cooperation in various fields, including trade and scientific and technical exchange. Of course, we would like to have obtained a number of technical innovations but in the main we have them all, everything is ready and many have been tested at local sports competitions. That is one side of the matter. The second is that of principle. Of course we can do without the minor things which do not have and which we will replace with our own. We do not necessarily have to drink Coca-Cola. We have good Kvass, and besides, our Borzhomi water is fairly good, and we do have enough drinks to quench thirsts without breaking the athletes' diet, as they say. At the same time I am returning to and will finish on the topic of dilletantism and haste. You have to know a little bit of history of our country, when it was ruined, hungry and barefoot after the Civil War and on the eve of World War I, when our state was just beginning to stand on its own feet, when a new society was created for the first time in the history of humanity, we practically had nothing at all and they tried to encircle us, boycott...

[Gribachev] A solid blockade wall...

[Popov] The wall of blockade--military, economic and spiritual. Nikolay Matveyevich, you know they blockaded cultural relations.

[Gribachev] In all fields...

[Popov] There was a blockade in all fields. We survived and became a most powerful economic, scientific, technological state, a power with spiritual potential, so is it Coca-Cola that will stop us on our way. I think Soviet people can rest assured that it will not hinder the Olympic games, but it will cause serious damage to the American firms which would like to cooperate with us, which counted on their plans for advertising and for economic development on cooperation in the Olympic games. They did not want to stop cooperation. We know that. They were forced to do so. That is where there is serious damage, and as far as we are concerned the Olympic games are progressing as we want.

[Zorin] Washington is exerting very great pressure on U.S. business circles, but most of the coercion is directed at American athletes. Apparently, when this hasty idea of a boycott came to the mind of Mr Carter he thought that it would be sufficient for Washington to stamp its foot and U.S. allies and American athletes would stand at attention.

Events show that it is far from being so. The U.S. allies are not standing at attention on orders from Washington and most American athletes are opposed to the decision.

There is a typical statement by...[interrupted]

[Popov] Not athletes only, but the sports federations, which is very important.

[Zorin] Not personalities only, but organizations. Recently a watcher of the U.S. ABC television company made a typical statement. He said: It is possible that when the games open at the Moscow Olympic stadium, the United States may be the only great power not to be represented. This worries Washington very much from the international viewpoint. Now let us consider the domestic situation. At a recent press conference at the State Department one of the journalists asked the official State Department representative: There is an impression that the Washington administration did not expect such strong opposition, including in the United States, when it announced the boycott of the Olympics. What can you tell us on this subject? Such a question simply nonplussed Washington's official representative. He was obviously confused and could not answer this question. One really gets the impression that the movement of protest against the pressure by Washington's leadership was unexpected for the President and his advisers. Now that this opposition movement is very strong, the wringing of hands is reaching its limits and I would even say is becoming fantastic. For example, quite recently the U.S. secretary of defense himself met with a group of athletes on the instructions of the President himself and, arguing that they must not participate in the Moscow Olympic games, he said that such participation is fraught with a threat to U.S. national security. Can you imagine this? It means that if some American runner comes out on the running track in Luzhniki, or an American swimmer is in the swimming pool at the palace on Prospekt Mira, it is the national security of the United States which will suffer. Poor United States. You see what terrible threats it faces. It is not just anyone saying that but the U.S. secretary of defense. This is how far one can go, if one loses political commonsense and the political feeling of where to stop. I think that it would naturally be better for everybody, including Washington's leaders, if they did not put themselves into such a ridiculous and hilarious position in front of the entire world.

[Karpov] You know, Valentin Sergeyevich, the comparison between military actions and chess is well-known. It was pointed out by great generals like Suvorov and Napoleon. Politics is also compared to a clever chess game. To continue this analogy, I think that the activities of the White House administration can be described in this way: It is attempting to play a chess game wanting to think over its moves without taking into consideration the moves of its partners.

[Zorin] Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich, I would like to ask you in this connection, if it is not your creative secret, how far ahead do you calculate your moves when you play your games? How many moves ahead do you see the development of this game?

[Karpov] Normally a good chess player calculates four to five moves ahead. But now we use a new term since technical progress is penetrating chess as well. Machines can play chess now, very clever machines; translating chess language to machine language, the term half move is used. This means one move which consists of a half move, that is, action from both sides is divided by two. In this way chess players are already thinking eight to nine half moves ahead. It is very bad when all these half moves are one sided.

[Zorin] This means that the one playing the game calculates only...[interrupted]

[Karpov] His own actions alone without taking into account the actions of his opponent.

[Popov] Makes a half move. Makes a half move.

[Zorin] Do you not think that the White House is showing an example of this kind of game in fact? I do not know how far ahead it calculates its moves to begin with, but it is quite clear that it is not for four or five moves, more likely for one. Second, as Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich has said, they are not even moves, they are half moves. Many writers of the letters we have received recently quite rightly draw attention to a quite inexcusable slanderous campaign unleashed these days by the organs of the bourgeois mass media. The bourgeois press likes very much to talk about its independence. But the way it is now obeying the White House orders shows once more the value of all the talk about this independence. In connection with the actions of some organs of the bourgeois mass media, I would like you to give your opinion, Nikolay Matveyevich.

[Gribachev] Of course there are serious publications in the West, serious articles appear, but an enormous number of newspapers and the Voice of America carry so much rubbish, disinformation and use so many unconscientious methods, that it simply does not keep within any limits. It is well known how Mark Twain referred to American journalism. In particular he showed how beetroot is grown on a tree and how a pumpkin becomes a berrybush. It is not a good idea to plant the bush near the house because it gives little shade. One can find any amount of such beetroots and pumpkins in the American press concerning the Olympic games today. Such publications--tattered and shabby publications without any principles of morals and ethics--cannot and simply do not want to write anything positive about the Olympic games. On the contrary, there are many provocative trifles and carping. I met with the customs of the American press, in a gentler way, at the Melbourne Olympic games. It was a long time ago, but it is worth remembering. At the very beginning of the games all American and Americanized newspapers wrote: America will be first. This is because before then it was always first at the Olympic games, in team championships.

When our team began surpassing the Americans in points, another tune appeared: Not to count the points, but count the gold medals alone. Records belong to mankind, the glory to the athletes and honor to the country where the sports movement is developed, where it received enough attention and where the achievement of ever new records is possible. I am not only a sports fan and I am not here in this capacity. I am an editor of the magazines SOVETSKIY SOYUZ and SPORT V SSSR. The first deals with questions of current information and problems of sports; the second is completely devoted to them. So, the final illustrated report on Lake Placid, carried in the magazine SOVETSKIY SOYUZ, gave first prominence to photographs and commentaries on Eric Heiden, American ice skater. Why? We had very good ice skaters there, such as Rodnina and Zaytsev. Why did we do it? Because it is necessary to be objective and he really accomplished a feat as an athlete. We pay due tribute to the athlete himself and to the country in which he was born. From my viewpoint this is an objective approach. If, if--though I do not believe it--the American press was more interested in objectivity in dealing with and preparing for the Olympic games and everything connected with them--objective about shortcomings and about achievements--this would have been good for both the Olympic movement and the sports movement in general. It would have been good also for the morals of the journalists in the United States itself.

By the way, since I am involved in working on sports directly in these magazines, I must say that we receive other questions, such as whether wounded self-esteem shows in the boycott position of the White House. That is, because the U.S. is lagging in sports and is in second place. Even other countries apart from the Soviet Union are surpassing it and relegating it to third position.

How can this be? They like to say that the United States is the greatest, the richest country, almost called upon by the Lord himself to the leadership of the entire world, and in sports it is in third place, quite suddenly. What do they want the Olympics for? This is howled by wounded self-esteem, if this is correct, since I am answering a question now. It is known that King Xerxes lashed the sea because it sank his ships. If this supposition is correct, even in part, President Carter is trying to lash the Olympics for the same reasons. There is another way out. At the cost of one unbuilt torpedo boat, it would have been possible to finance a sports movement. The American people are a great people, they are toilers and a strong people and if the sports movement was financed regularly in the interest of the people's health, I think the results would be different. The funds are not directed to where they should be. To lash the sea and to lash the Olympics because of this is useless. Other measures should be found.

[Zorin] We have spoken about the customs of the bourgeois press. As we can see, they concern the Olympic movement as a whole. They also concern athletes. I would like to ask you, Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich. In your activities--you frequently travel abroad--you must have met with these bad habits of the bourgeois press?

[Karpov] You know, I would like to make one reservation. Chess is not an Olympic sport.

[Zorin] But you can speak on behalf of athletes?

[Karpov] I think that what is greatest can be seen in what is least and it would be quite correct for me to cite examples from the life of chess and to transfer them to the wider sports life. In recent years it has happened twice that I was in a complicated situation, when the sporting creative competition of two chess players was turned into a subject of political confrontation. The first example was the match with Fischer in 1975 when the press wrote a mass of cock-and-bull stories. At one point it became clear that Fischer simply did not want to play this match, but his position had to be defended somehow, and--more than that--Fischer's actions had to be justified. So the press developed its activities, directing them at (?fide), and accused the International Chess Federation of saying that it refused to be led by the world champion and so wrecked the match. At the same time the press--particularly the U.S. press--tried to provoke a clash between Fischer and me and to make us quarrel. All this nonsense burst like a soap bubble after our personal meeting during which we could not achieve anything positive, it is true. Unfortunately the match did not take place after all with Fischer, but I was very pleased about the meeting because I could express personally my respect to Fischer. I am very pleased that he returned the feelings.

The second match was a real and difficult match. I would like to tell you about something that occurred after the 7th game when I was already far ahead.

[Zorin] You mean the match in Baguio, Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich?

[Karpov] The match in Baguio with Korchnoy. Korchnoy realized that further play was probably useless and decided to wreck the match. But he had to find some objective reasons to accomplish this. He left for Manila and organized a press conference at which he said that the leadership of the International Chess Federation and the appeal jury at the match was pro-Soviet and his fight was useless unless he was supported by the world and the press. This is fundamental--the press. He understood that the Philippines are very distant and that basic public opinion can be molded by the press. So he appealed to the press.

The accusation of a pro-Soviet stand was a blow against the whole match. Korchnoy tried to justify his refusal to continue the match and to leave defeated and yet not defeated. To leave with his head held high. I was greatly impressed by the reply from the chairman of the appeal jury, the Singapore professor of medicine (Lin Kokang).

He was naturally insulted by the accusations, and in reply to all the fuss made by the press, he said that not to be anti-Soviet does not mean at all to be under pressure from the Soviet side and to be pro-Soviet. There is an objective side to the questions, and he stood for objectivity. Of course, it is impossible to drive the press off sensationalism, and even the attempt would be very difficult. But I could wish that the press would know that there is objectivity, primarily.

[Popov] Nikolay Matveyevich's remarks and the brilliant and convincing example cited by Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich are very interesting. The ordinary American does not know how popular the Olympics are and what preparations go into them. You will find out very little about it in the U.S. press. There are press organs which publish such information, but it cannot be considered a deserving event--smiles, criticism are more serious. It is a question of mass disinformation for an entire people. Unfortunately, we run into it.

[Zorin] It would be a good thing if the representatives of the bourgeois press listened to what was said today by such an authoritative world sportsman as Grandmaster Karpov, even though I agree with the skepticism expressed by Nikolay Matveyevich on this subject. Since we are talking about the press, there is one more detail which concerns the same customs about which Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich told us. Now, in connection with the Olympics the following assertion has been launched: The Soviet Union intends to remove all children from Moscow for the days of the Olympics. I do not know for what purpose, but this version was widely spread over the pages of the bourgeois newspapers. Vladimir Ivanovich?

[Popov] This is one of the current beloved myths for the Western press--in any case, for some of it. They are frightening the ordinary man. Children are a sacred cause and affect one's feelings. Imagine, the poor children will be taken away by force. I can assure everyone that the city will live its normal life and that the clear voices of children, their songs and gay laughter will be heard in its streets, gardens and parks. What is more, I can cite a practical example. The organizing committee of the 22nd Olympic games has decided at its session to deliver free tickets to school children for the morning preliminary competitions of every kind of sport. I hope that the Western liars and creators of this myth about the removal of children do not imagine that we will import children from West European countries to use these tickets. This is all we need. In any case there will be enough children in Moscow, and our children will also be at the stadiums and in the streets.

[Zorin] Vladimir Ivanovich, here is another question for you. For many years one of the favorite theses of bourgeois propaganda and bourgeois politicians was the assertion that sport is outside politics. One example was the question of banning from sports competition athletes from racist South Africa, to which all leaders of capitalist countries answered: No, athletics is outside politics. What can one say now that the subject of the boycott of the Olympics is becoming one of the pre-election trump cards for President Carter during the current election campaign? It is obviously being introduced into the sphere of the most immediate and, I would say, bad politics.

[Popov] You see, Valentin Sergeyevich, you have touched upon one of the key and most serious subjects of today's talk. Of course, it would be naive to suppose that such an occurrence as the international sports exchange in general, and in particular such an important and valuable achievement of modern human community as the international Olympic movement, can be put under some kind of glass cover and stay in a vacuum. Of course, the influence of events in today's rather uneasy world can be seen on all public events. It also influences sports. So that it would be naive and incorrect to imagine that this is a quite pure side of mankind's activity independent from what is happening around it.

I can say more than that. The fundamental establishment of the Olympic movement itself, the Olympic Charter, contains words in the first preamble speaking about the aims of the Olympic movement, words which can be considered as a policy of the highest discrimination, the highest test. The Olympic Charter mentions among its aims that the aim of the Olympic movement is to contribute to cooperation and contact among young people and the education of young people in the spirit of peace and the creation of a more peaceful world. Who in our troubled times would wish anything else than the creation of a more peaceful world?

It seems the task now is to protect the international Olympic movement, the entire international sports movement, from subjective political use, I would even say from speculative political use, for personal speculative political aims. This is the whole problem. I would like to say here, Valentin Sergeyevich, returning to what Nikolay Matveyevich said, that it is really not a question of the fate of the 1980 Olympics.

A blow is being struck at the international Olympic movement. An attempt is being made to strike a blow and it would not be an exaggeration to say that it is being done because the international Olympic movement has become a stabilizing factor in modern society. It contributes to intercourse and contacts which not only contribute to further development of sports, but primarily create additional conditions for the creation of a really more peaceful world. This is said in the charter.

[Zorin] I would like to mention another group of letters in the "Studio Nine" mail whose authors draw attention to the fact that Washington's position in connection with the summer Olympic games uncovers the whole falsity of Carter's campaign about human rights. So much has been said about it, and yet Washington now demonstrates its attitude to its in reality.

In particular Comrades Yakovlev from Pushkino City in Moskovskaya Oblast, Yelina from Moscow and many, many other viewers have written about it to "Studio Nine." Nikolay Matveyevich, what would say about it?

[Gribachev] Well, as far as the campaign about human rights is concerned, its speculative character is quite clear by now. Quite clear. It is exhausted and is outdated. I think that it is useful to return to memories of Helsinki in this case. After Helsinki an understanding was established--three baskets: politics, economics and cultural relations. The U.S. administration and President Carter attempted to gain political capital from the theme of human rights. They considered these rights obviously in a clumsy way. They were interested in rights in socialist countries, and were not interested in the lack of rights in the United States, where the Indians live in reservations and where the blacks are the most suffering and deprived section of American society. These were apostolic sermons on the mount from the presidential armchair which did not help anyone in any way. They did not help the United States to become better and they did not help the world to become better. On the contrary they only spread discord, irritation and distrust and, of course, finally worked against humanity since they were speculative.

Now, in attempt to make the United States a commanding force in modern mankind's history, and following a personal aim--a return to the presidential armchair after the elections--President Carter with his previously apostolic stance, is himself overthrowing all three baskets--the political, the economic and the cultural and humanitarian contacts basket, on which they put particular hopes in their speculations. Everything has been overthrown. This is what happens to human rights.

Here sits a world champion and for me, an amateur, it is rather unsuitable to speak about chess. However, this is how I see it: There are amateur chess players who, having decided to free their chessmen and achieve victory, sacrifice their pawns. They sacrifice, sacrifice and again sacrifice their pawns. So I think that Washington, in violation of all rights, is also playing this way--by sacrificing pawns. The athlete-pawns are sacrificed--including athletes with dark skins for whom this is particularly painful, particularly painful. In a word, they found in sports the best and most open path to recognition and to the assertion of human dignity. This is how President Carter and the White House are now playing with human pawns. What talk can there be about human rights?

In this connection I have another question about the Olympics in general. It is well known that the 1984 Olympics will take place in Los Angeles in the United States. My question is this. As far as I know the Olympic Charter forbids the use of Olympic games for mercenary and political purposes. If the United States in acting against the Olympic games quite openly for political reasons, one could ask how it compares to the Olympic Charter? Would the United States force the IOC to face the need for additional solutions to this problem?

[Popov] Naturally, the IOC will have to decide whether the games will take place or not. The statement by Lord Killanin, IOC president--in which he directly connected the position of the U.S. National Olympics Committee and the possible fate of 1984 games--is well known.

[Zorin] I think to conclude our talk about human rights we must say that the White House considers the athletes as pawns in vain. They are not pawns, if you use this comparison. Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich, I would like to ask you to give your viewpoint on this question.

[Karpov] The statements of leading U.S. athletes have become known recently in which they express their wish and their insistance in participating in the Olympic games despite the government position. They even say that even if the U.S. athletes are not represented by a team, they personally would like to come to Moscow and participate in the games. As a sportsman myself, I completely share their viewpoint and support them. The attempt to prevent the U.S. athletes from participating here in Moscow at the Olympic games is an attempt to ruin people's fates, the fates of many athletes. It is no secret that there are many wonderful athletes in the United States who want to go to the Olympic games. They have their lives' plans connected to the Moscow Olympic games, and now everything is wrecked. Everything is wrecked and there are real attempts to play with people like pawns.

[Zorin] Attack their rights? In conclusion of today's talk, I would like to return to our beginning and to ask you, Vladimir Ivanovich, as one of those who are now at the center of preparations for the summer Olympic games in Moscow, and as one who knows well the state of affairs, to give your opinion as to how these games will go off and what role they will play in the international Olympic movement.

[Popov] Let me return to what I said at the beginning. My comrades and I involved in the work, in the preparations of the 22d Olympic games in Moscow--and many people are now involved in these preparations--are sure that the games which will open on 19 July and will last to 3 August here in Moscow, in Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk where part of the competitions will be held, will be a new step forward in the international Olympic movement. They will provide a new impulse and a new stimulus for the development of this noble movement very close to us, the Soviet people, because of its spirit and its principles.

We are sure that the games will be really a mass, representative event, they will be held at a very high sports and technical level and will enrich world sports with new achievements. They will make it possible for new talents to emerge, who perhaps were born in quite unusual and nontraditional parts of the globe. This also has its attractions in the Olympic games. Remember how many wonderful talents have appeared at the Olympic games in recent years. They came from Asian and African countries, and not only from the traditional centers of modern sports.

Probably the most important thing that the games must produce, and our hope is that they will provide the means for contact between the world's young people. They will make their contribution to the stabilization of the world situation, to what we now call detente. This may be the highest and most wonderful aim of the Olympic movement and the Olympic games.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air is finished and I would like to thank you for participating in our discussion, comrade viewers. Until the next meeting here in "Studio Nine," thank you.

RESULTS OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

LD252248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Yet another stage has been passed in the developing U.S. election struggle. Primary election results have been announced in Pennsylvania, one of the biggest industrial states in the country. Here is a "latest news" commentary. International affairs journalist Gennadiy Shiskin is at the microphone:

These elections did not produce any sensations. Nevertheless, the results are very instructive. Senator Kennedy and Carter, the present occupant of the White House, the two runners for nomination as Democratic Party candidate for the presidency, shared out the electors' votes more or less equally. This maintains Carter's considerable lead over Kennedy.

Nevertheless, the election results are causing manifest concern in the White House, although it also announced with aplomb that the President remains confident that his candidature will be endorsed by the Democratic Party convention. Carter is alarmed by the fact that poor people--Negroes and other national minorities--who are the first victims of the economic slump which has begun in the United States, refused to vote for him in Pennsylvania. This in its turn means that the worsening of the international tension provoked by the White House and the wave of chauvinism and extreme patriotism stirred up by bourgeois propaganda are no longer helping the President to avoid both criticism of unfulfilled promises and discontent at the serious deterioration in the U.S. economic situation, which he has managed to do up to now.

According to the New York TIMES, with every passing day Americans are becoming more and more convinced that the present occupant of the White House is incapable of coping with domestic and foreign problems which have reached crisis proportions. In light of all this it is no surprise at all that only 25 percent of Democratic voters interviewed in Pennsylvania approved Carter's economic policy.

Against the background of this dismal picture the White House's latest adventure, the armed provocation against Iran of landing a force on its territory, apart from everything else looks like a desperate attempt to put right the shaky affairs of candidate Carter by another demonstration of the policy of force. The ignominious failure of this attempt complicates still further the President's position.

Reagan, the former governor of California, is now being put forward as almost unchallenged candidate in the Republican camp. One of his most active rivals, Congressman Anderson, has abandoned further efforts to put himself forward as the Republican Party candidate and has declared himself to be an independent candidate.

So, it now seems very likely that Carter from the Democrats and Reagan from the Republicans will fight for the post of president in November. Informed observers believe that Anderson's adoption of an independent candidature will introduce a large element of unpredictability to the presidential race. It is considered that Anderson will take more votes from Carter than from Reagan and therefore the threat to the President is increasing.

The future will show how events will develop. At the moment one thing is clear. More and more factors are now appearing which will complicate Carter's campaign for reelection to the post of president.

CANADIAN OLYMPIC BOYCOTT DECISION REPORTED

LD271308 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Canadian Olympic Association has decided not to send a team to the 1980 Olympic games. The decision was taken under pressure of the government (?and the threat) not to give financial help to athletes wishing to participate in the games. In the opinion of observers a big role in determining the position of the Canadian Government was played by the United States and the pressure it puts on its northern neighbour. (?News agencies) say there were tears in the eyes of many Canadian athletes when they learned about the decision of the Olympic Association.

KULIK: BEIJING APPLAUDS U.S. IRANIAN ACTIONS

LD291702 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The American venture in Iran has given rise to universal indignation and condemnation everywhere but not in Beijing. Among the general chorus of protests against the reckless actions of the Carter administration heard there were only those dissonant voices which discord with the world public opinion. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO printed its information about the Western reaction to the American venture in Iran with the following tendentious headline: "In Britain, Canada, Netherlands and Australia they admire the U.S. actions to save the hostages."

It looks, though, that it is in Beijing, above all, that they admire the American venture! The Beijing leaders not only refrained from criticizing the White House but tried to use the venture for anti-Soviet declarations.

Using CIA terminology, the official Chinese news agency XINGHUA carried a statement in which it is asserted that the present developments around Iran "gave the Soviet Union an opportunity for carrying out the strategy of advancing to warm seas" and "for getting other obvious benefits."

Thus, obvious is yet another attempt on the part of Beijing to turn the generally-known facts upside down and to present black as white. China is trying for the umpteenth time to make the developing countries mistrust the USSR, to leave them face to face with the imperialist aggressor and thereby eloquently shows itself as an enemy of the countries of the Third World. Applauding (though with somebody else's hands) the piratic actions of the White House, Beijing obviously tries to turn into the norm of international relations those principles of imperialist policy of the United States which China itself preaches and carries into life--adventurism, expansionsim and hegemonism. Thus, China tries to draw for itself "benefits" from the reckless policy of the American administration. Siding with Washington in the question of the Iranian events, China again betrayed the cause of national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle.

In this connection it is not out of place to recall that when on a visit to the United States not long ago Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Deng Xiaoping told his interlocutors at the White House in no uncertain terms that "American and Chinese interests in Iran fully coincide." As it is reported by the Libanese newspaper AD-DUNI, he also expressed Beijing's readiness to directly interfere into Iranian affairs in order to strike a blow on anti-imperialist forces and to ensure conditions to bringing the shah back to Tehran so that to preserve the United States' positions in that country."

Should one be surprised that Beijing does not denounce Washington's venture in Iran but actually approves of it in a bid to simultaneously use that venture for slanderous attacks on the USSR? Beijing is true to itself....

PRC CLAMPDOWN ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION SCORED

ID281043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Constitution Curtailed"]

[Text] 16 April--The Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, whose sessions in Beijing continued for several days, has adopted a number of resolutions, including one on convening a routine session of the NPC of the fifth convocation this August.

In implementation of a CCP Central Committee Resolution, the NPC Standing Committee revised Article 45 of the PRC Constitution, deleting the provisions on citizens' right to "broadly express their opinions, fully set forth their views, debate extensively and put up dazibao." Only 2 years ago this provision, dubbed the "four broadly's" in the Chinese press, was vaunted as a measure guaranteeing "broad democracy."

Now the Chinese leaders have changed their view of the "four broadly's." Speaking at a conference back at the beginning of this year Deng Xiaoping plainly stated that they "have not played a positive role" and, he claimed "have prevented people from normally exercising their rights."

The Beijing leadership's domestic political practice is evidence that the inclusion of the "four broadly's" in the constitution was merely a demagogic maneuver designed to fool public opinion both inside the country and abroad. At that time Beijing was demonstrating its "broad democracy" to the West and even tried to use the dazibao to inflame chauvinist feeling and justify the policy of colluding with reactionary forces and implementing a hegemonist policy.

However, the dazibao campaign soon began to get out of the authorities' control. Pamphlets appeared condemning Mao Zedong and also those who now hold power. In defiance of official Beijing's line, dazibao appeared demanding the normalization and improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. Despite a strict ban, there were people who urged the population to condemn the aggression against Vietnam. Dazibao authors stated that self-will and oppression had certainly not become things of the past.

Repressions ensued in response. It was forbidden to post dazibao, and their authors began to be persecuted and thrown into jail. A wave of show trails swept the country.

The ban on posting dazibao was just one element in the suppression of civil rights and freedoms. Army and police forces are now patrolling Chinese cities. Many conferences on questions of "protecting public order" and "maintaining production discipline" have hastily been convened. The CCP Central Committee published the special Document No 90 on questions of "ensuring order."

Explaining the wave of repressive measures, the Chinese newspapers declare that they are aimed only against the growing crime rate among young people. In reality, it is clear from those same newspapers, the Chinese authorities are suppressing all manifestations of protest under cover of the struggle against common crime. This can also be described as fear of the increased social tension in China. And it is clear that the present leaders no longer need to publicize "Chinese democracy" now they have established close ties with the most reactionary Western circles. The West always forgets about "defending human rights" when the question of China arises. [paragraph continues]

When he was visiting China Z. Brzezinski, the champion of that campaign, showed no interest whatever in "human rights," finding that the Beijing leaders' anti-Sovietism more than made up for the post-Mao leadership's efforts to maintain "political stability" even at the cost of brutal and illegal actions.

It is appropriate to recall in this connection that for many years China has been thrown into turmoil by various kinds of political campaigns under cover of which the Maoists subject malcontents to represessions and intimidate doubters. The whole Chinese people were subjected to a storm of terror and persecution during the so-called Cultural Revolution. And once again the responsibility for all this is being pinned on a comparatively narrow circle of individuals, while the inspirer of the terror--Mao Zedong--is not mentioned at all.

According to Hong Kong's CHENG MING magazine, which cites remarks by Deng Xiaoping, more than 2.9 million of the people condemned during the Cultural Revolution have now been rehabilitated in China. But the number who suffered because of the tyranny during that period and were not even mentioned in "official files" is many times greater. When it comes down to the real scale of the repressions, they affected 100 million people in one form or another, as the Chinese press admitted.

It is important to note that now, as before, the authorities are attacking anyone who shows discontent with the Chinese leadership's political course or seeks changes in China's domestic and foreign policy.

The NPC Standing Committee relieved Wu De, Ji Dengkui and Chen Xilian of their posts--they had earlier been removed from the CCP Central Committee Politburo. At the same time Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li were appointed vice premiers of the PRC State Council.

SERGEYEV: SOVIETS REMAIN FRIENDS OF CHINESE

OW280616 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Talk by Sergeyev, activist of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society: "The Soviet People Are Still Friendly Toward the Chinese People"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has consistently advocated friendly relations and cooperation with the Chinese people. The Soviet Union has assumed this attitude because it has all along implemented Lenin's foreign policy. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have also always pursued a true internationalist policy toward the PRC. This policy is aimed at reviving our friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses reiterated this policy.

As far as I know, in the past 15 years the Soviet Union has more than once proposed to China that negotiations be held to normalize relations between the two countries. For instance, in 1969 and 1970 the Soviet Union proposed that the two countries sign a special agreement under which they undertake not to use any weapons, including nuclear weapons, to attack the other. In 1971, the Soviet Union proposed the signing of a nonaggression treaty with China. In 1978, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet proposed to China's National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee that high-level talks be held to issue a statement of principles governing the relations between the two countries.

All these proposals and their objectives and principles have not been realized only because China's leaders have failed to take a constructive attitude toward the task of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union has frequently conducted internationalist education among its people in the spirit of friendship with the Chinese people and of respect for the Chinese people's glorious history, customs, culture and revolutionary tradition. This clearly proves that the Soviet Union hopes to revive Soviet-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has carried out important, effective activities for this noble cause. The Second All-USSR Congress of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, held in Moscow in January 1969, pointed out in its resolution: The main tasks of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society are to help maintain, strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the people of the Soviet Union and the PRC and to tell Soviet citizens about the life, history and culture of the Chinese people. The Third All-USSR Congress of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, held in February 1978, adopted a similar resolution.

In accordance with the resolutions of these congresses, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has carried out more than 100 kinds of activities to commemorate major events in the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles, outstanding activists in the national liberation and communist movements in China, world-known Chinese writers and cultural activists and major events in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. In 1979 alone, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held soirees to commemorate Wang Ming, a veteran fighter in the international communist movement and a noted activist of the CCP; the 60th anniversary of the 5 May movement of 1919; the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC; and the 80th birthday of Wen Yiduo, a noted Chinese poet and scholar. The society also carried out other activities the same year. Participants in these activities included comrades from our factories, Soviet experts who had worked in China and representatives from various circles in Moscow.

Distorting Soviet foreign policy, Chinese propaganda media allege that the Soviet Union is threatening China. This is entirely aimed at undermining our country's credibility and sowing discord in the relations between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. This policy is related directly to the Chinese leadership's policy of closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists.

In defending their policy of colluding with the U.S. imperialists politically and even militarily, Chinese leaders have actually repeated the imperialists' slanders against the Soviet Union's foreign policy. This policy of the Chinese leaders policy has nothing in common with the interests of the Chinese people. There is no objective reason whatsoever for the Soviet and Chinese peoples to alienate themselves from each other. What is more, their long-term interests are identical.

As for the Soviet Union, it has taken a principled attitude toward Soviet-Chinese relations and has made sincere efforts to normalize the relations between the two countries. All the Soviet people support this policy.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF PRC AMBASSADOR

LD291645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 April, TASS--Today in the Kremlin, PRC Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Yang Shouzheng presented his credentials to Vasily Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The ambassador was accompanied by embassy staff.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches there was a conversation between Vasily Kuznetsov and Yang Souzheng, in which Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Viktor Stukalin, deputy foreign minister, took part.

TSVETOV ASSESSES OHIRA'S UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

OW291257 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov dispatch]

[Text] Juding from a U.S. senator's letter to Prime Minister Ohira, it appears that in Washington the Carter administration has now completed a long list of requests to be presented to Prime Minister Ohira when he visits Washington.

Among the requests are increasing Japan's military strength, blockading international straits near Japan, importing U.S. grain to Japan, making concessions to Washington over Japan's automobile exports to the United States, and expanding Japan's economic aid to various countries in the Middle East and Africa whose bases the United States plan to use for its operations in the Persian Gulf.

When one gives a thought to the nature of all these requests, one may well agree with the view of a commentary carried in today's ASAHI SHIMBUN that in its diplomatic behavior the Carter administration makes decisions arbitrarily and seeks others' cooperation afterwards.

Prime Minister Ohira will be the first head of government to a U.S. ally to visit Washington since the failure of a U.S. provocation against Iran. Would it be to Japan's advantage to be as obedient to the United States as in the past, now that the recklessness of U.S. foreign policy has become as clear as day? Judging from its first reaction to the U.S. provocation against Iran, the Japanese Government appears to be regaining a certain degree of coolness in its assessment of the United States.

At a press conference in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Okita said that he feels regret at, and cannot understand the U.S. action. Prime Minister Ohira yesterday said that the United States is no longer a superpower but has become one of the powers and the era has passed when one can depend on the United States for everything. However, he then added that Japan should be faithful to its military alliance with the United States, thereby repeating his former contention.

Judging from these remarks by Prime Minister Ohira, Japan's assessment of the role of its ally in dealing with international issues has now become more modest. His remarks also imply that Japan will be more independent in deciding on its foreign policies. The question now is what assertions Prime Minister Ohira will make at the Washington talks. However, even if the prime minister actually argues for Japan's independent diplomacy at the Washington talks, it is still questionable whether Japan will use the independence in a constructive way in the interests of peace and security of the peoples of various countries.

When one pays attention to the pan-Pacific solidarity plan advocated by Prime Minister Ohira, one realizes that Japan intends to take part in the Pacific bloc--which Washington and Tokyo are planning to establish--not as a mere member but as a leader equal to the United States. One would be urged to exercise vigilance over a new trend in Japan's foreign policy when one thinks of this pan-Pacific solidarity plan. It is expected that based on his pan-Pacific solidarity plan Prime Minister Ohira will respond to Washington's demands that Japan increase its military power, will not oppose a plan to blockade international straits although it is unconstitutional, and will maintain that Japan will have greater weight in dealing with international issues involving Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

Thus Japan's foreign policy has not changed its essential nature although it has made a subtle new shift. Japan's ruling clique intends to remain faithful to the military and political alliance with the United States and at the same time step up its role in Asia and the Pacific. When conducted this way, Japan's foreign policy will never ease tension in this area.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK ARMED FORCES JUBILEE

Ustinov Sends Greetings

LD300925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all DPRK servicemen on Korean People's Army Day.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, support the Korean people's just struggle for the immediate and complete withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the peaceful, democratic unification of their motherland.

I am confident that the friendship and cooperation between our countries' armed forces will develop and strengthen in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister.

Yegorov Attends Movie

LD300907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Snr Lt (Kan Son Cher) army, navy and air force attache to the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, held a movie show on 24 April on the occasion of Korean People's Army foundation day. The movie was attended by Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and also army, navy and air force attaches accredited to the Moscow embassies of a number of foreign countries. The movie was also attended by (Zin So Gyn), DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Ceremony in Pyongyang

LD300929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 April--A ceremonial session devoted to the 48th anniversary of the creation of the Korean People's Army has been held here. A report was delivered by O Kuk-yol, candidate member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army. The creation of the People's Army, he said, was a historic event and opened up a new period in the Korean people's national liberation struggle. In that struggle it has always been true to the principles of proletarian internationalism. Dwelling on the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the speaker stressed that the United States should renounce the "position of strength" policy and withdraw its troops, along with nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNS U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST IRAN

LD291940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

["Statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Muslim people of Afghanistan resolutely condemn the naked aggressive action of the United States against the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Iran. This was stated today by a spokesman of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs to BAKHTAR. He stressed that the military action undertaken by the United States in Iran against the friendly and fraternal people of that country will undoubtedly create a threat to peace in the region and throughout the world.

The DRA is watching with concern the development of events in Iran and in the region in light of the recent provocative statements of the U.S. authorities. The people and the DRA Government express sincere solidarity with the Muslim and fraternal people of Iran, and they support the government of that brother country in its consistent and just struggle against the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism.

FURTHER ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Kosygin Send Greetings

LD300907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and on our own account we send cordial congratulations to the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA and to you personally on the occasion of the national holiday--the second anniversary of the April revolution.

The April national-democratic, anti-fuedal and anti-imperialist revolution has been a turning point in the history of the country and an international event of fundamental significance. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, created as a result of its victory, embarked upon the road of building a society of the principles of social progress and justice in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan. Thanks to the efforts of the patriotic and national-democratic forces under the guidance of the PDPA, the party of the working class and all the Afghan working people, a new stage began in the struggle of revolutionary Afghanistan for consolidation of its independence, development of democracy, national and social progress, for consolidation of peace and international security.

With the feeling of profound satisfaction we note that with the victory of the April revolution the Soviet-Afghan relations have been steadily strengthening and deepening in the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation. The Soviet Union fully associates itself with the struggle of the fraternal Afghan people and their government in defense of the gains of the April revolution, for building a new society, in repelling the continuing aggressive actions and interference from outside on the part of imperialist and reactionary forces.

We wish the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government, the working people of Afghanistan further successes in the struggle for their national independence and sovereignty, for holding revolutionary socioeconomic transformations, for ensuring conditions for a peaceful and creative life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Socialist Delegations Leave Moscow

LD290941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to Kabul"]

[Text] Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and socialist Ethiopia which had stopped over in the Soviet Union have left for Kabul for the celebration of the second anniversary of the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

LD301017 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 April 1980 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Spring of Hopes and Achievements," a 1,200-word April-datelined Kabul report from special correspondent Col V. Izgarshev pegged to the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan. Izgarshev notes that the documents adopted at the recent People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee plenum "point out that the April revolution reflects the national peculiarities and religious beliefs of the Afghan people, takes into account the differences between and interests of all nationalities and tribes" and sets itself "general democratic goals." He remarks on the Afghan party's belief that "happiness and prosperity can be ensured only given the further strengthening and development of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union," which he describes as "the cornerstone of the new Afghanistan's foreign policy." Izgarshev provides accounts of conversations with Afghans he meets in the streets of Kabul, who express support for the revolution and thank our "Soviet brothers who have come, at the request of Afghanistan's Government and entire people, to defend the republic against the aggressors." The "criminal actions" of the Afhgan rebels, "trained and armed with money from the CIA and their Chinese and other accomplices, anger everyone," Izgarshev comments.

CASE AGAINST PAKISTAN OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER REPORTED

BK290424 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to Pakistani newspaper reports, a case has been registered against retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, leader of the opposition party Tehrik-i-Istiqlal. He is accused of violating martial law regulations.

A few days ago, Asghar Khan addressed a press conference in Islamabad during which he strongly criticized the Pakistani leaders domestic and foreign policy and advocated ending interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

KAMPUCHEANS SHOW 'EFFICIENCY, OPTIMISM' DESPITE RECOVERY DIFFICULTIES

LD291211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov dispatch: "The Road of Revival"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh--The indepdendent course taken by the young Kampuchean republic has provoked rabid malice on the part of Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other forces of international reaction. Not wishing to resign themselves to defeat, they are intensifying their provocative intrigues against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and striving to stifle the Kampuchean revolution.

By sending equipment to the surviving Pol Pot remnants entrenched in the Kampuchean- Thai border region, Washington and Beijing are enhancing tension between Kampuchea and Thailand. Gangs of criminals who escaped just punishment for their crimes continue to carry out attacks on Kampuchean territory, robbing and killing the local population. They appropriate for themselves food supplied by international organizations and then speculate with it in Thai villages. Armed skirmishes between gangs over sharing the booty are not infrequent....

Time goes on, but the lessons of history are not forgotten. The Kampuchean people know well who their real friends are and where the danger lies to their motherland's independence and sovereignty. The victims of the bloody, pro-Maoist past call for constant vigilance.

In boosting its national economy Kampuchea receives effective assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. In implementation of the agreements reached between our country and Kampuchea, Soviet goods continue to arrive in Kampuchea, and these are of great significance for the restoration of the economy. Links between our countries are developing in the most varied spheres. Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee member (Pukh Tkham) noted when talking with me about this that our relations are built on the principles of friendship, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

The population of Kampuchea shows great interest in life in the Soviet Union, in its history and achievements. For this reason the Soviet films shown at local theaters on the eve of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth were greeted with great joy here.

"Our public will widely celebrate Lenin's anniversary," Minister of Culture, Information and Press Keo Chanda told me. "In the country's cities and countryside events will be held to mark this glorious date. The Kampuchean people regard the cause and legacy of the leader of the world proletariat with deep respect. The whole of 20th century world history affirms the rightness of his teaching. The future of mankind belongs to socialism and communism. This brilliant prediction of Lenin's is being realized in our time. The peoples of many countries are now following the trail blazed by the Soviet Union."

Wherever I found myself at this time, in enterprises and in institutions, everywhere I met an atmosphere of efficiency and optimism. Kampuchean comrades openly told me that there are still many difficulties and that the recovery process is not always proceeding as quickly and smoothly as might be wished. The country was really set back during the years of the Pol Pot government. But the successes and achievements of the people, who liberated themselves from the barbarous regime, are obvious to everyone who comes to Kampuchea today. And no doubt these successes will be still greater and more significant. The Kampucheans themselves firmly believe this.

PRAVDA HITS EEC APPEAL TO VETOED UN RESOLUTION ON IRAN

LD281031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 5

G. Vasilyev "Rejoinder": "A Crude Gimmick"]

[Text] Not a day goes by without the West dealing more unceremoniously with the norms of international law. Looking at the American administration's latest actions, you come to the conclusion that they are reminiscent of the actions of our forefathers living in a time when the only "norm" of behavior was force. Since the American whip is cracking more and more frequently around the heads of Washington's allies, the "simple morals" from across the ocean are migrating to certain West European institutions.

It is reported from Luxembourg that the EEC foreign ministers' conference has adopted a decision on economic and diplomatic "sanctions" against Iran. They adopted the decision under great pressure from the Americans, and with considerable reservations, leaving the "Nine" countries opportunities for retreat. Without going into detail about the nature of these measures, let us draw attention to how they are substantiated.

The decision of the foreign ministers' conference says that "sanctions" must be imposed "in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution on Iran of 10 January 1980, which was not adopted because of a veto, and in accordance with the provisions of international law."

But if the resolution was not adopted, that means it does not exist! That follows from the UN Charter and from elementary logic. Washington did not succeed in foisting on the United Nations the American path of blackmailing revolutionary Iran. So why the necessity to resort to such a crude gimmick? Does not this indicate that those who are implementing the policy of intimidating the Iranian people are indirectly acknowledging that their actions are not within their competence?

Fraudulent attempts to hide this voluntarism with respect to international law behind the authority of the United Nations will deceive nobody. After all, the UN Charter states clearly that all members must strictly observe the norms of international law, "show tolerance and live together in peace with one another, as good neighbors...."

AUSTRIAN SHIPYARD SUPPLIES RIVER VESSELS TO USSR

LD291107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 80 p 1

Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Danube "Christening'"]

[Text] Korneuburg, 14 April--Another Soviet-ordered ship has been launched here. The Kapitan Antipov is the first of five large dry cargo ships--almost 100 meters in length--that will sail European rivers.

Josef Staribacher, Austria's federal minister of commerce, trade and industry, who attended the launching ceremony, said:

"The Korneuburg shipyard holds a special place among the numerous examples of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between Austria and the USSR. The best pages in the enterprise's history have been written during its years of stable cooperation with the Soviet Union."

Trade and economic cooperation between our states is developing successfully on the whole, the minister declared.

'ATLANTIC MAFIA' TRYING TO TURN FRG AGAINST DETENTE

LD281451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Necessary Conditions: The FRG and the Fate of Detente"]

[Text] Bonn, April -- A unique event occurred recently: The two chief characters in the current FRG election struggle--Social Democratic West German Chancellor H. Schmidt and F.-J. Strauss, claimant to that post for the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]-Christian Social Union [CSU] opposition bloc--found themselves simultaneously in the air over the Atlantic. The former was returning from a trip to Washington and New York, while the latter was setting out for precisely the same destination.

With modern technology it is not difficult to compute the point at which their paths crossed. It is far more difficult in the present troubled times in the Atlantic family to determine the main directions of West German foreign policy and to rid them of the conjunctural accretions which usually accompany ritual preelection trips across the ocean.

...The Tulpenfeld ("tulip field")--the Bonn press center--is full to overflowing. The chancellor has not addressed representatives of the press since last spring, and furthermore his U.S. trip has left many "blanks." The question and answer game lasts 90 minutes. General impressions? Much remains unsaid and contradictory.

As always after such a vague press conference, journalists linger in the vestibule. "Circles" spontaneously arise and there is a lively exchange of opinions. Yes, everyone seems to be agreed: The chancellor was speaking a language close to Carter's, particularly at first. However, there are also "buts." Why, for example, did the chancellor cite from the joint American-West German report for the press only the points about a desire for detente? And at the same time repeatedly emphasize the significance of its basis--the approximate equilibrium of forces--and not the desire for superiority, as the American President does? Why did he speak so insistently of the importance of East-West talks? What is this--a desire to cover the traces leading to American positions, so as to keep the votes in the coming election of those who advocate detente, or a genuine desire to assert the independence of Bonn's foreign policy?

I could continue the list of these "why's." But there is still no final answer to many questions. Nevertheless, the general direction of the trends and the dominant tendencies can already be perceived, more or less.

It is an obvious fact that the old Atlantic Mafia of opponents of detente has grown more active on both sides of the ocean. Having felt the wind blowing from the Potomac in its sails, it is now uniting its efforts in an attempt to divert the FRG and then all of West Europe from the path of international cooperation. Brzezinski, the "hawks'" representative in the U.S. administration, and Strauss, leader of the extreme right in the FRG, are emptying both barrels into detente.

These ends were also pursued by Strauss' recent U.S. trip. The guest from Munich had scarcely landed at Washington airport before he immediately began disseminating "reliable reports" that "the Americans are disappointed" in West Europe and in "the FRG in particular." Some 39 journalists--Strauss had specially brought them along with him--immediately transmitted this "news" across the ocean, and the front pages of West German newspapers were filled with these headlines: "Washington Does Not Trust Bonn," "Effective Support Is Needed" and "Was the Chancellor's American Trip in Vain?"

Strauss' propaganda attack was aimed at undermining the chancellor's political positions as a rival in the coming election. Defense Minister Apel at once telephoned his colleague at the Pentagon, who confirmed that there can be no question of American displeasure. Subsequent events have shown that Washington indeed has scarcely any grounds for complaint against Bonn.

The transatlantic duet of Brzezinski and Strauss is nothing new. The voices of opponents of detente on both sides of the ocean have long been heard in unison. But their sallies have recently become more frequent and more concentrated, and the coordination of their actions has become more overt.

Many people here associate this with the results of the NATO Council December session, which adopted the well-known decision on medium-range missiles with the Federal Government's active support. The opponents of detente saw this as an opportunity to turn the wheel of world development through 180 degrees, back to cold war.

Deriving malicious joy from the fact that those in power in Bonn voted for the missile decision, Strauss declared in the Bundestag: "By its 'yes' to the NATO decision--for which we praise, not reproach it--the Federal Government struck a terrible blow against detente in Europe." There is no denying that Strauss' praise speaks for itself. It has turned many West German citizens concerned about the fate of detente to serious thinking.

The facts attest to precisely this. The practice of international cooperation and good neighborliness in the seventies had such a profound influence on people's views that, if someone now were to come out openly against the policy of detente, he would be dooming himself to defeat in the October parliamentary election. This is why the CDU-CSU bloc also comes out verbally for detente; not for such detente as has been pursued for the past decade--it was allegedly "illusory"--but for..." realistic" detente, for that which supposedly existed "previously."

Why did it need to interpret the years of dangerous, aimless "brinkmanship" as a time of a "realistic policy of detente and peace"? In order, having rehabilitated the cold war period in public eyes, to turn it into a model for the eighties.

The perfidy of this tactic can be traced quite easily in the example of the opposition's attitude to treaties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--one of the fundamental bases of modern peace in Europe. Officially they are recognized also by the leaders of the CDU-CSU bloc: Since the eastern treaties already exist, "they will have to be reckoned with." But that is just talk. All energy is in fact devoted to discrediting them. The same Strauss sets the tone. He constantly intimidates ordinary citizens, calling the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries a "monster" wherein lurks a "source of new mistakes and misunderstandings," or a "squadron of Trojan horses" in whose belly is concealed the "Marxist threat."

As soon as Strauss' images start to lose their luster under the influence of real cooperation and the achievements of detente in Europe, the transatlantic partners hurry to his assistance. At critical moments for the West German cold war troubadours Brzezinski has already come our repeatedly with "warnings" of the "danger of neutralization" which allegedly lurks for the FRG in the policy of cooperation with East European states.

The atlanticists' designs endangering peace were revealed particularly clearly at their recent annual conference in Munich. At the meeting this spring the "integrated union of hawks," as E. Horn, Bundestag deputy for the Social Democratic Party, called the "cartel of West German and American opponents of detente," put forward an extensive program not only for an arms buildup but also to extend the "NATO zone" to other parts of the world. [paragraph continues]

"Henceforth there is no doubt," the conservative FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE summed up, "that the Atlantic alliance's zone of activity will not be limited to the treaty framework established when NATO was set up."

In the discussion which developed in Munich, the newspaper also pointed out, the question of "arms control" was not touched on at all. This time they spoke only about "ten wasted years" and about plans to "make up for lost time." R. Komer, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, reported that the American plans for West Europe now provide for "the creation of conditions under which it would be possible to triple the U.S. tactical air force in West Europe in the space of 1 week and to double the strength of ground forces in less than 2 weeks." To achieve this aim the FRG is to be covered by an additional network of airports, dumps of heavy military hardware and ammunition, and military camps.

It was certainly no accident that the question of "arms control" was bypassed at the Munich meeting. As much as a year ago it was proposed to substitute this formula for the central issue of modern times--disarmament. In their circle the ardent Atlanticists of Bonn have rejected even this dubious formula. They are now seeking a fundamental change in West German policy. They no longer like the "duel strategy" combination of the detente policy with the continuation of arms--a policy which Bonn has actually been pursuing of late. Now they are demanding missiles, and as quickly as possible.

The opposition bloc leaders advocacy of the accelerated implementation of the missile part of the NATO decision has goaded many people in the ruling coalition into action, particularly among the Social Democrats. They are afraid of being outwitted. For they gave their consent to the implementation of the new missile program on condition that all possibilities for talks are utilized first. However, the Atlantic Mafia is not seeking talks at all. The accelerated construction of a missile palisade in the FRG, according to their designs, is to bar the way to arms limitation and disarmament.

Fighting on the main salient--over whether or not military detente is to take place--is spreading and becoming the focus of the election debate in the country. "Quickly sell your gold and buy profitable shares in firms which we recommend to you," the military industrialists journal WEHRTECHNIK tells its readers. The respectable bourgeois newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: "America is increasing its military budget by $16 billion. This is just the first boost. It will be followed by others, and also by increased spending on arms within NATO by other states..."

Nevertheless, despite massive indoctrination by the bourgeois mass news media, 74 percent of the FRG population, as indicated by a recent public opinion poll, advocates making the eighties a decade when the vicious circle of the arms race is broken forever.

Such a high percentage of people advocating detente attests to the attractiveness of the ideas of peace, and the "strong of this world" will have to take this into account, particularly in an election year.

The newspaper DIE WELT, which belongs to Springer, who has placed his propaganda concern at the service of militant anticommunism, has called the determination of the majority of FRG inhabitants to continue following the path of detente despite the present tension in international relations "a paradox." "For us," DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, a newspaper of West German democrats, writes, "this testifies that after two world wars which have begun on German soil, the majority of our people have developed a keen political flair. They are now suggesting that adventurism a la Carter cannot end well and that the 'little man' always has to pay when military concerns anticipate new superprofits."

West Europe is now resisting attempts by the opponents of detente to thrust it into a new cold war period. The increased resistance is founded not only on an objective increase in the political and economic weight of West European countries in the capitalist world compared with the postwar period but also on the consolidated understanding of the fact that only under conditions of peace and international cooperation is it possible to resolve the chief problems now facing mankind.

MOSCOW OFFICE DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ADN COMMENTARY ON FRG

LD282024 Hamburg DPA in German 1919 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--The chief of the technical department of the USSR's semiofficial APN news agency confirmed this evening that a commentary strongly criticizing Bonn's policy had been sent by telex that morning from Moscow to the APN office in Cologne. It was learned that this occurred, however, without the knowledge of the chief of the service in charge.

In response to questions the main editorial board of APN in Moscow denied knowledge of the commentary. A representative for the West Europe department had the DPA version read out to him and said inquiries would have to be made at the editorial office in Cologne. It was said later that it would not be definitely known until Tuesday what implications of the commentary were. The commentary unleashed strong reactions on the part of FRG politicians due to its criticism of Bonn's policy.

Further Report

LD291212 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Moscow--The Soviet news agency APN has stated that the commentary which caused such a furor in the Federal Republic yesterday because of its strong attack on Bonn's policy does not represent the opinion of the Soviet Government. Vadim Ananev, head of the West European department of APN, said in Moscow today: "The commentary comes from us. It represents the view of the Soviet public, not the Soviet Government."

The commentary was signed by "observer Vladimir Katin." Ananev stressed that Katin had expressed "his personal opinion." At the agency's central office there is a group of observers who, independent of the individual departments and sometimes under commission and sometimes on their own initiative, offer commentaries and have them sent to various APN bureaus. This was what happened in the case of the APN editorial office in Cologne. A representative of the APN central office in Moscow said in response to an inquiry that he had not heard of the text being broadcast on the radio or published in the press in the USSR.

IRANIAN WARNINGS, STATEMENTS ON U.S. ACTION CONTINUE

Khomeyni Warning to Carter

LD291313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "After the Failure of Washington's Adventure": "Khomeyni Warns Carter"]

[Text] Tehran, 26 April--Iran's leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has issued a statement to the Iranian people. He stated that, although the American administration is claiming that only 8 people died during the unsuccessful attempt to free the hostages, according to reports coming in, several dozen people died. "The claims that all the Americans there were evacuated by aircraft," he noted, "are at variance with reports reaching us." Many, he added, are still wandering about in the Deshte-Kevir desert.

"Carter must know," Khomeyni continued, "that if this group had attacked the nest of spies in Tehran, both they and all 50 hostages would now be on their way to hell. Carter must know that the attack on Iran will entail the ending of oil supplies and will turn the whole world against him. Carter must know that this stupid action of his will make such an impression on the American people that his supporters will become opponents. By this action he has deprived himself of any hope of a second term as President--Carter has shown by this that he has lost the ability to think and cannot run a country as huge as America."

Stressing the Iranian people's readiness for self-sacrifice, Khomeyni pointed out that the Iranian Army and security forces have all the modern weapons supplied by the United States to turn Iran into a U.S. base.

The leader of the Islamic revolution called on the people to be vigilant and to mobilize all their efforts for the battle against Iran's enemies. He ordered the army, gendarmerie, police and "corps of Guards of the Islamic Revolution" into a state of combat readiness stressing the need to mobilize the civilian population for defense.

"I am warning Carter that if he embarks on similar stupid acts again, let him remember that the young people and valiant Muslims guarding the nest of spies do not obey either myself or the government. He is personally responsible for the spies' lives."

Students' Statement

LD291320 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 29, TASS--"The United States has not given up its aggressive plans in respect of Iran and will try to resort to new subversive actions", Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said on the completion of his official visit to Beirut. He noted at the same time that the Iranian people was prepared to resist all plots.

Moslem students, "followers of the course of the imam", have issued a statement in which they reported the moving of American hostages from Tehran to Tabriz, Qom, Esfahan, Yazd and Najafabad. "If the United States Government again resorts to military ventures against the Iranian people it will bring upon itself a still greater shame in the eyes of the world public", the statement notes. "The people of the United States should know that in the event of a recurrent military venture the entire responsibility for the lives of the hostages will rest personally with President Carter and his administration".

The students' statement stresses again that the United States should extradite the shah and return to the Iranian people the wealth plundered by him. If this is not done the American hostages are to be put on trial, the statement says.

Forces of the Iranian counter-revolution have stepped up their subversive activities after the failure of the American provocation in Iran. Several bombs were exploded in Tehran during the past day, killing seven persons and injuring about 30. Unknown persons in cars fired three times at the guards of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Responsibility for the blasts was claimed by the "Federal Front for the Liberation of Iran" which, as stated by a spokesman of the Ministry of National Guidance, unites monarchists and other counter-revolutionary elements.

The local press notes that American agents took part in these actions.

Army Issues Warning

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 29, TASS--The joint headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran has broadcast a circular [as received] by Radio Tehran, warning the troops about Washington's new probable plans to commit an agression against Iran. President Carter's abortive military venture, says the circular, which led to the resignation of Secretary of State Vance and also the approaching presidential elections in the United States, prompt the thought that Carter, considering a brief period of time left before the elections, intends to stage a new venture to offset the failure of the first military intervention in Iran and thus win the votes of electors.

To further this aim, Carter has undoubtedly drawn up a new plan which he intends to carry through in the near future. According to the information that has been received, in accordance with President Carter's instructions, units of airborne troops are being moved to Bahrain since April 25. All this shows that a new military venture against Iran is in the offing, which will most probably soon start materializing.

PERESADA REPORTS CAIRO CONNECTION IN IRAN RESCUE BID

LD291333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada under the general headline "Following the Failure of Washington's Adventure": "Cairo's Inovlvement"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 April--Information is coming in to the effect that the Egyptian regime was party to the U.S. adventurist act in Iran. The Israeli paper MA'ARIV writes that American C-130 military transport aircraft had landed and unloaded the day before at the Egyptian base of Qina (near Luxor). In turn, the Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR confirms that American aircraft equipped with the AWACS radar system, which had previously been stationed at this base and whose purpose was to direct military operations in the Persian Gulf area, had recently "returned to the Near East."

As Egyptian President A. as-Sadat told foreign journalists, the unsuccessful American saboteurs' raid in Iran "should not rule out other attempts in the future." Asked whether this act had been perpetrated from Egyptian territory, As-Sadat said: "I promised the Americans that I would provide facilities for the liberation of the hostages and the defense of any Arab country in the Persian Gulf. This is my policy."

MOSCOW IN HEBREW ON MOSAD INVOLVEMENT IN ABORTIVE RESCUE BID

TA291131 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The failure of the U.S. adventure in Iran has again diverted the attention of many commentators to one of the dark institutions that has for a long time closely cooperated with the CIA and executes the dirtiest and most dangerous work for it. The institution in question is Israel's intelligence services, the Mosad.

Referring to the unsuccessful U.S. operation in Iran, the American and European press reports that it had been planned for several months at the CIA-Pentagon base in Fort Bragg in North Carolina, which is frequently visited by Israeli intelligence personnel for consultation, exchange of information and receipt of instructions. The Washington POST is convinced that the organizers of the anti-Iranian operation cooperated with Mosad experts who have launched similar terrorist acts in the past. Other sources report that Israeli intelligence was directly and actively involved in this adventure, providing the CIA and the Pentagon with the necessary information which was received from the Israeli agents in Iran.

Several people in Israel and the United States are indeed trying to defend the cooperation between the Israeli and U.S. intelligence services and even justify it by presenting matters as though the U.S. administration's operation is not an act of piracy and a flagrant violation of international law but, rather, a justified step taken to release the hostages. However the detention of the 50 U.S. embassy personnel who are suspected of spying and of anti-Iranian terrorist activity is the desire of the infuriated Iranian population. The attempt to rescue the hostages secretly and through use of force by sending armed commando forces in a whole squadron of helicopters and planes is an aggressive act implemented at the U.S. Government's direction. The Mosad is thus involved in a belligerent anti-Iranian action and not in a so-called U.S. self-defense operation as the Hebrew paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT describes the American failure. It is unnecessary to point out the destructive and negative effect of the affair on Israel's security and on its world ties, especially at a time when the country's isolation is growing and its policy toward its Arab neighbors is being strongly condemned by the international community.

As for the Mosad, this body has for a long time been not only a branch of the CIA but a body which is fully subordinate to the CIA. Israel's security interests concern the Mosad only when they are compatible with U.S. interests. When the CIA headquarters in Langley issues a certain directive to Israeli intelligence, the latter implements it without thinking of the implications it may have for Israel. This is not an assumption but a conclusion inferred from the book recently published in New York and London and written by three former Mosad officers: Dani Eisenberg, Uri Dan and Eli Landau. The writers of the book may have sought to present Israeli intelligence as a powerful competent institution, but the book is a document proving that the Mosad, under the directions of the CIA, carries out terrorist acts against many countries, physically annihilates people who are undesirable to Washington, enlists agents for the CIA and uses Israeli diplomats to prepare terrorist acts, sometimes with their complete ignorance of events.

It was not by chance that the Americans turned to the Israeli Mosad in preparing their adventure in Iran. Israeli intelligence has had rich experience in Iran and has deepened its roots there. It is known that for many years Mosad experts taught the shah's secret police--SAVAK--techniques of tortures and investigation and of kidnapping and liquidating fighters against the unpopular pro-American regime at the time. It seems that today, when the entire world is denouncing the U.S. operation in Iran, the Israelis have material for thought since a body such as the Mosad is working behind their backs, in their name and in the name of their security, as it were.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE QOTBZADEH IN KUWAIT

LD291058 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, April 29, TASS--An attempt was made today to assassinate Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who had arrived on a visit in Kuwait, the Kuwait news agency KUNA reports. Shots were fired at his car when Qotbzadeh proceeded to a meeting with the emir of Kuwait. The foreign minister of Iran and the members of his party were not hurt.

ARUTYUNOV NOTES GROUNDS FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN ARABS, IRANIANS

LD292026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The threat of a U.S. war which prevails over the Arab Gulf region is prompting Iran and the Arab countries to search for ways to move closer together and unify their strength. This is manifested in the visit now being paid to the Arab countries by Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. He visited the Syrian Arab Republic and conducted talks with its politicians. On 28 April he conferred in Beirut with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. The day before that he met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Kuwait was the next stop of the visit of the Iranian minister.

During all these meetings, the need for further coordination of action between Iran and the Arab countries in the face of the escalation of the aggression of imperialism and Zionism was stressed. The Arab leaders expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of Iran for their national aspirations. The Iranian minister underlined Tehran's total solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinians and all the Arabs.

If we alter a well known saying slightly so as to apply it to the present Arab-Iranian relations, it can be said that a friend can be won in time of need. The Iranians and the Arabs have a common enemy and a common aim in the struggle for their rights and legitimate interests. This is a firm foundation for fruitful cooperation.

LEBEDEVA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MOSSADEQ GOVERNMENT

NC291842 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: On 29 April 1915, 29 years ago, a government headed by Mohammad Mossadeq was formed in Iran. Iranians remember Dr Mossadeq as a staunch struggler against imperialism who consistently and diligently worked to gain approval for and implementation of the oil nationalization bill, and for the expulsion of the Irano-British Oil Company, the imperialist plunderer. Despite pressure and blackmail by imperialist governments, he persistently pursued an independent policy and completely ignored military threats and threats of an economic blockade as well as the flood of lies and accusations aimed at Iran and at himself by the imperialist propaganda machinery.

When one now thinks of the incidents then, one cannot help but to compare them with the current events, and immediately realizes the similarity between the methods and means used by the American imperialists against Iran then and now.

Then, as now, foreign warships patrolled the Persian Gulf waters with the difference that then, among the warships, only one American ship could be seen while now 34 U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers, cruisers and frigates, are stationed near Iranian coasts.

Then, as now, threats against Iran and its leaders could be heard from Washington. In short, the character of the U.S. anti-Iranian policy has not changed since the period of Dr Mossadeq's rule, but its aggressive and adventurist streaks have been intensified.

During the struggle to nationalize oil, the United States was on the verge of a military intervention in Iran's affairs. This time, it has gone one step further and has carried out military intervention. Now, while trying to justify the military aggression against Iranian territory and to create a type of legal basis for this, officials in Washington explain this aggression as an attempt to free the hostages; while, as Ayatollah Khalkhali officially announced, in reality the reason behind these attempts, which took place with the participation of about 3,000 men, was to implement an extensive plot with the help of Iran's counterrevolution, to overthrow the present regime, and to take Ayatollah Khomeyni hostage.

As you can see, the dimension of the present plot of U.S. imperialism against Iran was far bigger than the dimension of the 28 Mordad coup [overthrow of Dr Mossadeq]. Another difference is that the present imperialist plot against Iran ended in disgraceful defeat. It should be explained that the military attack against Iranian territory stems from the nature of U.S. foreign policy. I repeat, this military attack is a natural continuation of the same policy of U.S. imperialism against Iran which was implemented during Dr Mossadeq's rule. Now this policy has reached its limit.

One cannot consider an act more strange and more frightening than that of the landing of American military force in the Kavir Desert. Nevertheless, President Carter--contrary to logic--claims that allegedly these attempts were aimed at diminishing international tension. As we see, history and the present incidents show that the character of American imperialism has not changed, and it was and continues to be the bitter and staunch enemy of the Iranian nation.

SOVIET-IRAQI COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS WORK

LD291249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation ended its work on 25 April.

It discussed questions of the further development of equal and mutually advantageous economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Iraq in various spheres of the Iraqi economy and agreed on measures aimed at the successful implementation of existing Soviet-Iraqi documents in this sphere. A protocol was signed. It was signed by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and by Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES 1 MAY MANIFESTO

TA290506 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Israeli Communist Party has issued a manifesto on the occasion of the international workers holiday, 1 May. The Israeli Communist Party calls on the Jewish and Arab workers to unite in their struggle for peace, the defense of their interests, democracy, equality, social progress and socialism. Capitalism means war and economic crises, the manifesto states, whereas the socialism built in the Soviet Union and other countries implies peace, economic development without crises and spiritual progress beneficial to all workers.

The Israeli Communist Party highly appreciates the Soviet plan for peace in the Middle East which is in the interests of all the countries in the region, namely, the interests of dispelling tension. Therefore, the manifesto adds, for the sake of all the workers and of all the peace forces and progressive forces a struggle should be waged against anti-Sovietism, which serves to increase tension and to step up the arms race.

The Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party calls on the laborers to struggle for peace, which is so vital to Israel and to the nations of the area. Nevertheless, the Communist Party manifesto notes, peace in the Middle East will be possible only through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories conquered in 1967 while recognizing the rights of the Arab Palestinian people to establish their own state alongside Israel and while recognizing the PLO as the exclusive and authoritative representative of the Palestinian people.

The manifesto explains to Israeli workers the connection between the policy of occupation and expansion and the poor conditions of the workers. It calls for action to bring about the resignation of Begin's government, which represents the interests of big capital and is the enemy of the workers and of peace.

The manifesto calls on the workers to act to advance the Knesset elections and establish a government of peace, national independence and democracy.

The Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party thus expresses its confidence that on 1 May the workers will demonstrate their readiness to struggle against the anti-national and anti-popular policies of the government, against the vast military expenditures and against inflation, high prices and unemployment, and to express their readiness to struggle for the sake of improving the life and working conditions of the masses.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER HADU YALA IN MOSCOW

LD290901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 23 April B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Hadu Yala, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Central Committee and minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is in the Soviet Union and who conveyed a message to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from B. Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN Party and president of Algeria. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Algerian relations. Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR and member of the FLN Party Central Committee, participated in the talks.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FISHERIES COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA

LD271604 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola cooperate closely in several economic spheres, particularly in the fishing industry sphere. In April and May, Soviet and Angolan specialists working in this field will take stock of their activities during the preceding year and map out future plans. Before leaving for Luanda at the head of a Soviet delegation where he will be attending one of these meetings, Vyacheslav Lipanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Angolan joint fishing venture, gave an interview to Moscow radio. This is what he said: [begin Lipanov recording, fading into Portuguese translation] Before independence and under the colonial regime, about 80 percent of the fish caught in Angolan waters were used in the production of fishmeal. The colonialists were not interested in feeding the people but only in getting supper profits. This situation changed with the victory of the revolution. The new regime set for itself the task of supplying Angolans with enough foodstuffs, as fish is one of the country's traditional staple foods.

Although the years of economic devastation negatively influenced the fishing industry, Angola is now successfully overcoming the consequences of its two wars. Angolans now eat three to four times more fish than in the years of colonial rule, and this despite the fact that the total volume of fish caught has not yet reached prewar levels.

The establishment of the Lobito Fishing Industry Research Institute is yet another achievement of people's power. The data used by the institute are supplied by the scientific vessels in which Soviet and Angolan specialists work jointly. The USSR helps Angola to train its national cadres. Young Angolans study in secondary and higher education schools in the USSR and Soviet teachers work at the Luanda navigation school. Angolans study and work jointly with Soviet sailors in vessels with mixed crews. [end recording]

Vyacheslav Lipanov goes on to say: I came to Angola for the first time in 1976, when people's power was beginning to be established. In the south of the country the gangs of Savimbi were still operating and the ports of Mocamedes and Porto Alexandre were still occupied by the South African interventionists. Since then, I have returned to Angola several times.

In July 1979 the Soviet-Angolan joint fishing venture was created and it now plays an important role in the supply of fish products to the Angolan market. Initially, only Soviet vessels with mixed crews operated there, but later on the Soviet Union made available to Angola a number of fishing vessels on good terms. Currently the joint venture operates with ten vessels. In 4 years and with the help of friendly countries, Angola rebuilt most of the fishing enterprises which are now successfully fulfilling the task entrusted to Angolan fisherman. This task consists of fully meeting the population's fish requirements.

I am convinced that the cooperation between our two countries will yield good results in the future. It is a cooperation with good prospects ahead, Vyacheslav Lipanov said, concluding the interview.

LENIN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN LUANDA

LD291427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Friendship Must Be Strengthened"]

[Excerpts] Luanda--Celebrations marking the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth are taking place in the People's Republic of Angola under the sign of the further consolidation of Angolan-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Taking part in them is a CPSU delegation headed by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tomskiy CPSU Obkom.

A meeting has been held here between the CPSU delegation and leading workers of the Luanda City Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party. In the course of the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a broad exchange of opinions and experience of questions of party building and the leadership of the activity of party organizations.

ZHIGULEV: LIBERIANS RESPOND 'POSITIVELY' TO ECONOMIC POLICY

LD291214 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Monrovia, April 29, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Aleksandr Zhigulev, reports:

The People's Redemption Council, the supreme organ of power, set up by the command of Liberia's Armed Forces after the overthrow of the Tolbert regime, is exerting efforts for normalizing the situation in the country and restoring the economy. Shops, schools, state offices and transport services now function.

Thanks to the steps taken, there has been an increase in stocks of rice, the local staple food, and also of petrol and other consumer goods. The population responded positively to the government's statement on economic policy, which says that Liberia's economy will develop in conformity with the interests of the broad mass of the people.

The head of state and prime minister of the country, Samuel Doe, addressed a meeting of thousands of Liberians, who had assembled outside the presidential palace to express their support for the new government. He said that prices of rice and public transport fares would be lowered soon. The People's Redemption Council, the head of state said, aims at improving the living standards of all Liberians. For this purpose, specifically, plans are now being worked out for the introduction of free tuition in schools beginning with July this year.

Steps are also being taken to eliminate and remedy social injustices of the former venal and corrupt regime. It was announced here that all lands seized by the Tolbert administration would be returned to their owners in Bong County.

A favorable response in the country was aroused by the decision of the authorities to release over 60 people who had been arrested after the coup d'etat but not found guilty enough for trial by military tribunal.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN STEEL MINISTER

LD241527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] On 22 April I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received P. Unongo, Nigerian minister in charge of steel development, and had a talk with him.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH PERUVIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD291443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Excerpt] On 23 April I.V. Arkhipov had talks with J. Silva Ruete, Peruvian minister of economy and finances.

H. Wieland Alzamora, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

SALVADORAN FIGURE CHARGES CIA INTERFERENCE

PY291751 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. imperialism is increasing its intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Listen to what (Norma Guevara), member of the Board of Directors of the Nationalist Democratic Union of El Salvador, has to say on this:

[Begin (Guevara) recording] U.S. intervention is increasing. Until recently I did not know that there were people in various military groups directing repressive operations against the Salvadoran people.

It should be pointed out that the sinister hand of the CIA is behind these actions and that the National Security Council is the organization which makes the political decisions affecting our country. In addition, these organizations receive the cooperation of well-known persons in El Salvador linked to the CIA itself, such as the defense minister, Col Guillermo Garcia, and Colonels Carranza and Anibal Gutierrez, the military chiefs with the highest political positions, who have been associated in the past with the country's communications system. Military leaders who have been linked to the CIA in the past through fascist groups are Gen Jose Alberto Medrano, Col (Ramon Sevillaga) and Major (Davison). They have worked in the political police section of the most repressive apparatus, the National Guard and the National Police.

[Word indistinct] We can say that the junta's genocide in El Salvador is supported by a team made up of CIA employees, who control the army. The United States is trying by all means possible to establish military control of Central America. At the same time, U.S. efforts are currently aimed at defeating or delaying our victory. In this regard, the United States has made serious commitments with the governments of Guatemala and Honduras. On Honduran territory, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the United States is building military bases with the strategic purpose of suffocating any action by the people of the area.

This military strength is, however, balanced by its political weakness. The march of the revolutionary process in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, is relentlessly moving ahead.

Imperialism no longer has anything to offer people; therefore, the people will defeat its ferocity. The people of El Salvador need world solidarity in order to confront imperialism, because its threat of intervention [word indistinct] affects peace in this area and in the world. This is why we are making an urgent appeal for support from individuals, international organizations and progressive and democratic governments to act effectively against the junta's genocide. We call on these organizations to recognize the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people. [end recording]

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES LENIN JUBILEE MEETING IN KIEV

AU291050 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 21 April solemn meeting in Kiev on the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, "Lenin's Name and Work Are Immortal"]

[Excerpts] Comrades! On these spring days our country's working people and all progressive mankind are making as a great and radiant holiday the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The life and activity of Lenin--great thinker, leader of the international workers class and founder of the Communist Party and of the world's first socialist state--are forever engraved in history. Mankind's present-day experience irrefutably proves that all the radical turns in the destinies of peoples in the 20th century, all their achievements on the path to progress and to the revolutionary renewal of the world have been inseparably linked with the name of great Lenin and with his life-asserting teaching.

The entire historical experience proves that Lenin's ideas are immortal and his cause is invincible! (prolonged applause)

Lenin's ideas and work live and triumph in the achievements of the mighty USSR and of the entire socialist community exerting a growing influence on the development of the world's history. They live and triumph in the constantly growing and strengthening worldwide communist movement that has become the today's most influential political force. Lenin's ideas and work live and triumph in the successes scored by the national liberation movement and in the struggle waged by all those oppressed and exploited for independence, for the elimination of the domination of imperialism, for social progress.

While following Ilich's immortal precepts and while steadily implementing them, our glorious CPSU carried high the all-conquering banner of Leninism. (stormy applause) All the Soviet people unanimously endorse and actively support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU, and the fruitful and multiform activity of its Central Committee andthe Central Committee Politburo with the faithful continuer of Great Lenin's cause, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, at the head. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Leninism and the Present-Day International Development

Comrades, the all-conquering Leninist teaching has also passed a historical test on the international arena. This was once again confirmed with full cogency in the seventies. They are characteristic of the deepened crisis in capitalism and of the further development of the worldwide revolutionary process.

Precisely in that decade fascist regimes collapsed in Spain, Greece and Portugal. The American and then the Chinese aggression against the Vietnamese people suffered defeat. People's rule consolidated in Laos and Pol Pot's regime was eliminated in Kampuchea.

The peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen and Nicaragua cast off the fetters of imperialism. The revolution in Afghanistan delivered a blow to imperialism, and the shah's monarchy in Iran was overthrown. [paragraph continues]

The liberation movement is shaking colonialism and racism in South Africa. As a result of the long struggle waged by the patriots of Zimbabwe, imperialism in that region was forced to give in.

In a word, the world is changing noticeably, and changing for the better.

An ever greater role in the present-day worldwide revolutionary process belongs to the socialist community. The combined economic potential of the fraternal countries is growing. Their share in the world's industrial prodcution has increased from one-fifth three decades ago to one-third at present. In the seventies CEMA member countries developed their industrial production 50 percent faster than the Common Market countries.

The incurable ailments of the capitalist economy and the crisis-like convulsions, inflation and chronic unemployment inherent in it are perfectly evident against the background of the indisputable successes scored by the world of socialism.

The achievements of world socialism are inseparably linked with the implementation of Lenin's precepts concerning the consolidation of unity and cooperation among peoples who have embarked on the path of building a new life.

The CPSU and the Soviet state consider it as their internationalist duty to consolidate CEMA by all possible means, as well as the Warsaw Pact which was and always will be a reliable shield for socialism, an important factor of peace.

Under the influence of Leninism, of the historical experience of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism is steadily expanding.

Thus the main lesson of the world development lies in the fact that the revolutionary transformation of the world is progressing along the lines indicated by Lenin. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, starting from the Decree on Peace, the fatherland of Lenin in its entire history has proclaimed and proved by deeds by all its foreign political acts that our main and invariably the same slogan was and always would be: Peace and the security of peoples, peaceful coexistence among states with various social systems.

In the first year of Soviet rule V.I. Lenin said with pride that "...as a socialist republic, we...raised before the whole world the banner of peace, the banner of socialism," and that Leninist banner is in reliable hands. In his speech to Baumanskiy Constituency voters Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "We hold confidently and high the banner of our Leninist foreign policy--banner of peace, freedom and the independence of peoples, the banner of social progress.

Our foreign policy is completely subordinated to the defense of socialist conquests from outside encroachment, to the consolidation of peace and the security of peoples. The principled class and internationalist foreign political line of the CPSU has been clearly defined in the documents of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. It has been legislatively fixed in the USSR Constitution.

The Soviet people always remember Lenin's precept that peace cannot be insured automatically and that it must be won in a bitter and painstaking struggle against imperialism, which is now increasingly displaying its aggressive nature.

Precisely imperialists, and primarily the ruling circles in the United States, bear responsibility for the present uneasiness in the world and for the noticeable aggravation in the international situation.

The cynicism and impudence of Washington and of its Beijing stooges in whipping up a furious anti-Sovietism, in intensifying blackmail and the intimidation of peoples and in the attempts to mislead the world's public opinion by hysterical howls are arousing astonishment and indignation. The most flagrant lies and the most impudent demagogy possible have been used to prove the so-called "Soviet military threat," "intervention" in Afghanistan and Iran, and so forth.

The true goal of American imperialists is aspiration for world domination, for the dubious role of world gendarme. A sober analysis of facts and events shows that, long before the events in Afghanistan, against which the United States with its assistants launched actually an undeclared war, they took a sharp turn toward the aggravation of international tensions.

One must not overlook the fact that American imperialism is making attempts to take the Arab peoples of the Near East into strategic pincers in arming Israel to the teeth, on the one side, and in expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean, on the other.

But no matter how the enemies of peace and progress rage, it is not they who now determine the course of world developments.

The Soviet people always were, and are all the more so at present, able to stand up for themselves and for their allies. Recent events, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the speech at the ceremony of Lenin Prize presentation to him, "oblige us to keep the powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, and to remember our historical responsibility for the destinies of the fatherland and of all mankind." (applause)

Our party and our state set off the provocative moves of imperialism and its shameless and deceitful propaganda with calmness and foresight, self-control and political wisdom. And it is characteristic that people of various opinions are applying with growing frequency the Leninist ideals of peace and cooperation among peoples, of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Armand Hammer, prominent representative of American business circles, who knew Lenin personally, recently said, for example: "Vladimir Ilich Lenin is a great figure in the history of mankind, towering high above any other figure. That brilliant man was endowed with the gift of great foresight, with sagacity and with an unusual ability to be a leader arousing inspiration... Lenin saw far ahead of his time. He said there was no reason for the two systems not to coexist in the world..."

These are true words, and any sensible persons would subscribe to them.

The CPSU's principled foreign policy, based on the Leninist principles, enjoys acknowledgement among progressive mankind. It meets with unanimous approval and active support among our people, who are deeply aware of their responsibility for the destiny of the world and the future of our fatherland, who are redoubling their labor efforts to strengthen the economic and defense potential of the Soviet state.

Standing on guard over the peaceful toil of the Soviet people are our valiant armed forces. The victory won in the Great Fatherland War, whose 35th anniversary we are going to commemorate shortly, convincingly proved that no one will ever be able to vanquish a people defending their revolutionary conquests. And may all those who would like once again to test our system and our state for strength remember well the lesson received by the fascist aggressors. (prolonged applause)

Leninism Is Our Ideological Weapon

Comrades, history knows no other teaching whose real influence on the destiny of mankind could even remotely be compared with the influence of Marxism-Leninism. "The lasting importance of Leninism"--it was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--"lies in the fact that it profoundly and accurately expresses the interests of the workers class, of all working people, the needs of the worldwide social progress, make it possible to work out correct replies to the most urgent and vital questions of the present day, teaches us how to solve pressing problems in a bold and creative manner, and provides a scientific conception of prospects for social development."

Being in the center of the present-day ideological life, Leninist teaching is being furiously attacked by our class enemies. The enormous ideological apparatus of imperialism is fanning one slanderous campaign after another, trying to falsify Marxism-Leninism and seeking to undermine its attractive force. V.I. Lenin foresaw such a course of events. He wrote: "When the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie on the workers decline, fades away and weakens, the bourgeoisie everywhere and always resorted to and will resort to the most desperate lies and slander."

But no matter how skilled our adversaries are, they are helpless to stop or even to slow down the powerful and ever growing influence of Leninist ideas on the course of history. Leninism is a fighting ideology. It is the teaching of the revolutionary, attacking class, and for this reason it is invincible. (applause)

"The strength of Marxism-Leninism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "lies in the constant creative development. This is what Marx taught. This is what Lenin taught. Our party will always be loyal to their precepts." (prolonged applause)

The decision of party congresses and Central Committee plenums, works by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders are an important contribution toward the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

The concept of developed socialism, worked out by the CPSU and other fraternal parties, has become a new brilliant chapter in the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Very important for the theory and practice of communist construction are: The substantiation of objective conditions for and the subjective factors of the increasing leading role of the CPSU; the elaboration of the party's economic strategy with its orientation on the qualitative, intensive factors of development and on the maximal satisfaction of the growing needs of the Soviet people, as well as of the ways to improve the political system and socialist democracy; and a complex attitude to ideological and political educational work.

The interest of our people in the Leninist theoretical heritage is unextinguishable. V.I. Lenin's works, published since 1970 in our republic alone, had a circulation of 7 million copies. From Leninism both the party veteran and the young man draw spiritual strength, the clarity of life goals and boundless faith in communist ideals.

The all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching is a great force shaping a new man. In the bitter years of the Civil War Vladimir Ilich Lenin was the first to utter the words: "Soviet People." Six decades have passed since and new generations have grown up. And each of them utters with pride: "We are Soviet people." (prolonged applause)

Educated on the strong basis of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet people combine in themselves the most noble spiritual qualities--high civic values, moral purity and deep ideological conviction. The Soviet man is a true patriot and internationalist. He is able to stand up for his convictions and the interests of the people. He is vigilant and irreconcilable to the manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

The achievements attained by the party in the shaping of a new man are great and indisputable. Nevertheless, life presents ever new and more complex problems in education. This is why the CPSU Central Committee regards the further improvement of ideological activity and of its scientific level and effectiveness, and the intensification of its offensive qualities as a task of paramount importance for the cause of the entire party. The main point in ideological work was and is to shape among the Soviet people a communist world outlook, or those qualities that turn a person into an active toiler and an unbending champion of Lenin's cause.

From Lenin we learn the revolutionary way of thinking, Bolshevik principle-mindedness and irreconcilability to shortcomings. We learn how to live and to work.

To live and to work in a Leninist manner means to collate one's every act with the precepts of the great leader and teacher, to be dedicated to the cause of communism and to favor in every way the consolidation of the potential of our beloved fatherland.

To live and to work in the Leninist manner is to manifest the Leninist business qualities, to take constant pains to preserve and multiply communal wealth, to observe high labor discipline and to raise personal responsibility for the job at hand.

To live and to work in a Leninist manner means to be eternally vigilant, to resolutely fight the bourgeois and nationalist ideology, and to dedicate all of one's energies and knowledge to the most humane and fair cause on earth--the struggle for the complete liberation of the working people from exploitation and for the triumph of communist ideals. (applause)

To live and to work in a Leninist manner is both a great honor and a high responsibility.

Let us then be worthy of continuing the great cause of our dear teacher and leader! (prolonged applause)

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Our people confidently advance along the glorious path of October, a path illuminated by the genius of Lenin. As ever, we look to the future with revolutionary optimism. We go forward guided by Lenin's tried and tempered great party that possesses a great historical experience. The party's wise leadership and its unity with the people are the guarantees of all our victories.

Long live Marxism-Leninism--powerful ideological weapon in the struggle for the revolutionary renewal of the world. (prolonged applause)

Glory be to the heroic Soviet people--the builder of communism! (prolonged applause)

Long live the CPSU--Lenin's party! (stormy and prolonged applause)

GRISHIN CITES OLYMPIC SITUATION AT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD241645 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Standard of Ideological Work: A Conference of the Capital's Ideological Aktiv"]

[Text] A conference of Moscow's ideological aktiv took place in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. The participants discussed the question of the tasks arising from the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the presentation of the Lenin prize for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" and for his tireless struggle for peace.

A report was delivered at the ideological aktiv conference by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Work associated with the education of the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and implacability toward nationalism requires further improvement. This work is taking on special significance in the present situation, in the conditions of the exacerbation of the class struggle in the world arena.

Our ideological opponents are using increasingly refined forms of influence on the awareness of Soviet people, including, of course, Muscovites. Great efforts are being made to weaken the patriotism, communist convictions and collectivism of Soviet people and to counterpose to our moral and ethical values bourgeois individualism, the private property psychology, acquisitiveness, skepticism, indifference toward public affairs and anti-Soviet sentiments.

Western propaganda centers have particularly stepped up their hostile work on the threshold of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the Moscow Olympics.

Party raykoms and party organizations, the speaker stressed, must make more active use of all forms of ideological activity in the sturggle against manifestations of bourgeois ideology and morality and make them more offensive in nature. Party organizations must regularly examine questions associated with this, carry out counter-propaganda work more flexibly and improve the training of the ideological aktiv.

At courses within the system of political and economic education, in lectures, reports and talks, in political information work and in the press and radio and television broadcasts, we must persistently and consistently expose anti-Soviet acts organized by imperialist circles, revisionists and bourgeois nationalists and the forms and methods of their subversive actions.

Ideological institutions and party organizations should direct public opinion against manifestations of a private property psychology and nationalist and religious prejudices, against violaters of socialist legality and our moral norms. It is important for counterpropaganda measures to be implemented in good time in every labor collective and for an atmosphere of implacability toward incorrect judgments and the spreading of the slanderous fabrications of Western propaganda to be created. At the same time it is necessary to improve individual work with politically immature people subject to the influence of bourgeois propaganda and increase the responsibility of communists and economic leaders for the education of the working people.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF BIOCHEMIST A.I. OPARIN

LD290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 3

[Obituary of "Academician Aleksandr Ivanovich Oparin"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a severe loss, Academician Aleksandr Ivanovich Oparin, outstanding scientist, major organizer of Soviet science, Hero of Socialist Labor and holder of the Lenin Prize, died on 21 April 1980 in his 87th year, after a prolonged illness.

A.I. Oparin was one of the founders of Soviet biochemistry, which has glorified Soviet science with works in the sphere of important problems in the natural sciences.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, S.P. Trapeznikov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, R.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, B.N. Petrov, V.A. Koptyug, G.K. Skryabin, V.P. Yelyutin, B.V. Petrovskiy, V.P. Lein, S.F. Antonov, R.S. Rychkov, S.G. Shcherbakov, N.G. Basov, A.A. Bayev, N.N. Blokhin, Ts.P. Vavilov, V.N. Makeyev, V.F. Promyslov, A.Ye. Braunshteyn, A.A. Krasnovskiy, Na.L. Kursanov, Ye. N. Mishtin, S.Ye. Severin, A.S. Spirin, V.A. Engelgardt, V.L. Kretovich and I.A. Yegorov.

FORMER ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY DIES

LD241555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Yakov Nikitovich Zarobyan, member of the CPSU since 1932 and personal pensioner of union status, died 11 April 1980 after a serious illness. Ya.N. Zarobyan was born into a peasant family in 1908. From 1960 through 1966 he was elected first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. In 1966 Ya. N. Zarobyan was appointed to the post of deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry, where he worked until 1980.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, V.S. Frolov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov, V.N. Novikov, A.K. Antonov, V.V. Krotov, V.P. Zhigalin, K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan.

REPORT ON LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD241507 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum" presumably in Vilnyus]

[Text] The 15th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 8 April 1980.

The plenum discussed the question of "the work of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and tasks in fulfilling instructions arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the meeting with voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug." A report was delivered by P. Grishkiyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the first question were V. Sneskha, first secretary of Kaunasskiy Lithuanian CP Raykom; L. Ragauskas, first secretary of Sovetskiy Raykom, Vilnyus City; P. Noreyka, director of the V.I. Lenin Lithuanian GRES; E. Blazhevichyute, first secretary of Moletskiy Raykom; V. Yemelyanov, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA; Yu. Iotsyus, first secretary of Shakyayskiy Raykom; and I. Andriyanov, chairman of Lazdiyskiy Rayispolkom.

The plenum also discussed the question of "improving the organizational and political work of the republic's party organizations in improving the efficiency and quality of capital construction in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

A report was delivered by A. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the second question were A. Vileykis, chairman of Vilnius Gorispolkom; V. Sinitskas, first secretary of Kapsukas Gorkom; B. Sheshplaukis, Lithuanian SSR minister of construction; K. Ventslauskas, worker in the Kaunas No 3 Construction and Installation Administration of the Prommontazh Trust; A. Bagdonas, Lithuanian SSR minister of rural construction; V. Stasaytis, chairman of the Klaypeda Interkolkhoz Construction Organization; A. Aksomitas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosstroy; G. Zubas, chief of the Panevezhis Construction Trust; Z. Dargyavichyus, secretary of the Kaunas Territorial Construction Trust Party Committee; and G. Yatskyavichyus, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolution on the questions discussed.

The plenum examined questions of the First Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, and organizational questions.

The plenum appointed P. Gabrenas chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department.

With this the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum finished its work.

MOSCOW WORLD SERVICE ANNOUNCES NEW FEATURES

LD211356 [Editorial Report] Moscow World Service in English at 1000 GMT on 18 April, in its "Guide to Programs," announces the following new features to be introduced as of 23 April:

"Meet the People," to be broadcast every Saturday as of 26 April. This program will have guest speakers from many walks of life in the USSR and the rest of the world, and listeners are invited to write in their requests about whom they would especially like to meet. This is one of several new features to be broadcast which will be based on listeners' suggestions.

There will also be: "For Your Asking," aired every Sunday, starting 27 April, which answers listeners' questions; a daily feature "Radio Moscow World Service Magazine," starting Wednesday 23 April, which will present facts and figures, comments and viewpoints about the USSR from experts and ordinary people; "What's Cooking?" recipe program run by Annabelle Bucar, which will come on weekends, following "Soviet Panorama;" "The Way We See It," on Wednesdays, which will discuss the Soviet view of major political, economic, cultural issues.

Snatches of the new signature tunes of the programs are given, but no broadcast times.

TOADZHIK MUSLIM SCHOLAR INTERVIEWED

LD291418 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Dushanbe, April 29, TASS--"The Islamic world must know the truth on the life of the Soviet Central Asian republics and the status of Moslems in the USSR," Dr Bohodur Iskandarov, a well known scholar, told TASS. He is in charge of the History Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tadzhikistan, one of the four Soviet Central Asian republics. Dr Iskandarov emphasized that the Tadzhiks, who chose the socialist road of development and voluntarily joined the Soviet Union are a free and prosperous nation. The interview was sparked off by rude concoctions in a number of United States newspapers, which tried to cast aspersions on the equality of peoples of the Soviet Union, alleging that practicing Moslems were being baited in Soviet Central Asia.

"How can one speak of baiting Soviet Moslems, Iskandarov said, if the number of Tadzhiks inside the present boundaries of Tadzhikistan, had doubled in half a century? The life expectancy of my compatriots has also doubled from its past figure of barely 35 years. It is not discrimination but broad cooperation and mutual assistance that governs the relations of Tadzhiks with the Russians and other nations of the Soviet Union."

The growth of national consciousness, the setting up of national science schools, the advance of national literature, the stage, the cinema and music are typical of Tadzhikistan today. Tadzhik culture is highly respected by the Soviet peoples. Books of Rudagi, Firdausi, Khayyam, and Djama have been translated into dozens of languages of Soviet nations. Tadzhik films are shown on all screens of the Soviet Union. Artists from the national opera and ballet house are being cheered in Moscow, Leningrad and other cultural centres.

"Speaking of purely Moslem problems, Dr Iskandarov said, the truth is that religion is separated from the state in our country. At the same time, however, every one can freely practice religious rites. Persecution for religious convictions is punished by law". The Tadzhiks, just as all other Soviet peoples, do not impose their principles upon other nations, Dr Iskandarov said in conclusion. But the world must know that the Soviet Union entertains profound respect for the freedom, independence, convictions and customs of the Moslem peoples.

OIL, GAS CONDENSATE OUTPUT RISES BY 100 MILLION TONS

LD231722 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] In the past 4 years, the output of oil and gas condensate has grown by almost 100 million tons, the Oil Ministry reports. The addition was reached through developing new deposits in Western Siberia, which now produces one-half of the Soviet Union's oil. According to the Soviet Statistical Service, in the first quarter of the year the country stepped up the output of electricity by 7 percent and considerably increased oil and gas extraction. Oil deposits in Western Siberia were intensively developed. Oilfields are being created in that part of the nation producing more liquid fuel than Kuwait and Venezuela taken together. A series of major atomic power stations are now going up in the European part of the country. The Soviet Union fully relies on its own energy resources in developing the economy. It is increasing electricity and fuel shipments to the socialist countries.

DEPUTY CHEMICAL MACHINE MINISTER KURAMZHIN DIES

LD291819 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 4

[Obituary of Aleksandr Valeryanovich Kuramzhin]

[Excerpt] Aleksandr Valeryanovich Kuramzhin, deputy minister of chemical and petroleum machine building and USSR state prizewinner, died suddenly on 5 April 1980 at the age of 63.

A.V. Kuramzhin was born in Barnaul in 1916. He began his labor activity in 1931. After finishing at the industrial institute in 1940 he held a number of leading engineering posts at machine-building plants in Sverdlovsk and in the Spetskhimmontazh trust in Angarsk. In 1956-1965 he was chief engineer and director of the Urals chemical machine-building plant. In 1965 he was appointed a member of the Collegium and chief of the Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building, and in 1969--deputy minister of chemical and petroleum machine building. He was elected a member of Sverdlovskiy CPSU Obkom and deputy of the city soviet.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD212331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held today. The results of the fulfillment of the republic's state economic and social development plan and the RSFSR's state budget for the first quarter of this year were reviewed. It was noted that a further development of the RSFSR's economy had been secured, as well as a raising of the material and cultural standard of living of working people. The plan for marketing of industrial produce was overfulfilled. Labor productivity went up by 4.7 per cent. In the first quarter, the average monthly pay of industrial office and professional workers went up by 3 percent over the same time last year. Residential houses with a total area of almost 5 million square meters were commissioned. At the same time, attention was drawn to the need to increase output of consumer goods, widen their range and raise their quality. The RSFSR Council of Ministers also examined questions relating to the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the effect of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and the quality of work.

The session was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD PLANT'S ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD291343 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 April 1980 frontpages a 1,200-word LENTASS report entitled "New Horizons for the Kirovskiy Zavod Association," describing an 8 April party-economic aktiv meeting at Lenigrad's Kirovsky Zavod. The meeting discussed the plant's progress in the technical and social spheres over the last 5-year plans and outlined tasks to be implemented to overcome shortcomings which still exist. The report notes that the meeting was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, quoting him as follows: "In conclusion, on behalf of the obkom, G.V. Romanov expressed the conviction that this time too the Kirovskiy Zavod collective, famous for its revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, will successfully prove equal to the task set and greet the coming 26th CPSU Congress with worthy labor deeds."

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MINISTER VISITS BAKU, SEES ALIYEV

LD251037 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade A.I. Yashin's Visit to Azerbaijan"]

[Excerpts] Comrade A.I. Yashin, USSR minister of the construction materials industry, was in the republic 8-10 April. He visited the Karadagskiy cement plant, the Baku asbestos cement and ceramic products combine, the Sumgait glass plant, the S.A. Dadashev Construction Materials Scientific Research Institute and other enterprises of the sector.

At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 9 April Comrade A.I. Yashin shared his impressions of his visits to the enterprises, noted certain successes in the sector's development and reported measures which are planned for the modernization and technical reequipping of construction materials industry enterprises in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, pointed out that considerable work has been done in the republic during the Ninth and 10th 5-year plans to develop the construction materials industry. At the same time he pointed to the need to implement a large program of work to ensure the sector's further development and to improve the quality and extend the range of products being produced. Comrade G.A. Aliyev expressed gratitude to the USSR construction materials industry ministry and to comrade A.I. Yashin personally for the assistance being given to enterprises of the republic's construction materials industry.

SEMIPALATINSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD291423 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "More Attention to Capital Construction"]

[Excerpt] Semipalatinsk--The tasks of the oblast party organization in further raising the efficiency, accelerating the pace and improving the quality of capital construction in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum have been discussed at an obkom plenum. The report was delivered by obkom Second Secretary P.V. Savelyev.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 24-29 APRIL

LD280200/LD290608/LD300342 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 24-29 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 April

Sowing of sugar beet is coming to an end in Kirgizia. This year a record yield of 390 quintals per hectare is pledged. (1200 GMT)

25 April

Early spring crops have been sown on the first 100,000 hectares in the south of Semipalatinskaya Oblast. This year, the spring field will occupy 1.2 million hectares. Warm and sunny weather has set in in Altaskiy Kray. Following Kulunda Steppe farmers, those in the central and foothill regions have started tilling the soil in preparation for sowing. Machine operators are carrying out dressing of winter crops and perennial grasses and retention of moisture in many areas. Early spring harrowing has already been carried out on 2 million hecatares, which is one-third of the land allocated to spring sowing. Despite an unpredictable spring, cotton shoots have appeared on over 100,000 hectares, one-third of the area sown, in Tadzhikistan. The sowing season is ending here. In the final year of the 5-year plan, the republic's farmers have resolved to produce 903,000 tons of raw cotton, one-third of which will go toward making thin-fiber cotton. (0100 GMT)

26 April

Fieldwork rates are increasing in Khakasskaya AO, the main wheat-producing area in eastern Siberia. Machine operators are plowing and carrying out moisture retention. Uzbekistan farmers are completing corn sowing. To date, there are almost 200,000 hectares sown to this crop in the republic, which is much more than for the same period last year. (0001 GMT)

The first agricultural equipment is reaching the fields of Omskaya Oblast to carry out selective harrowing of fall fallow and to spread fertilizer on grasses. The frontier of fieldwork has advanced to the oblasts of the Soviet Baltic area, Voronezheskaya, Belgorodskaya and Volgogradskaya. In a few days the sowing season will start in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. (0130 GMT)

This year the areas sown to soya, a valuable feed crop, are being increased. The secretary of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Raykom in Krymskaya Oblast, told a correspondent that last year the soya harvest was gathered on an area covering 2,500 hectares, which yielded 25.6 quintals per hectare. This year the area is to be increased to 4,300 hectares. The main aim is to improve the feed base in the region, and this can be achieved by increasing production of such crops as soya. (0200 GMT)

Corn sowing has begun in the Dagestanskaya ASSR. High-yield hybrids will be used. Industrial methods are being applied for the first time there on an area of over 50,000 hectares. First cutting of lucerne has begun in southern Uzbekistan. In Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, yields of 80-90 quintals per hectare are being obtained.

The head of the Main Administration of Mechanization and Electrification of the Ukrainian Agriculture Ministry reports that at present over three-quarters of grain combines are ready for operation. In 1980 the Ukraine is to harvest 53 million tons of grain, 3 million more than the plan. The Ukraine will sell the state no less than 1 billion pods of grain. Sugar beet sowing is being completed in Moldavia. All Moldavian farms today started mass corn sowing. The hot weather has speeded up the ripening of winter grains in the south of Turkmenia. This year winter crops cover 86,000 hectares in Turkmenia. In 1980 it is planned to increase vegetable production in Belorussia up to 550,000 tons. Planting of early potato varieties is in progress in Bryanskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of grain maize has begun in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The target is an average yield of 70 quintals of grain per hectare. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Brestskaya Oblast have begun potato planting. Yarovization of the seed potato has been carried out everywhere. The area sown to fast-growing varieties has been expanded in areas close to towns. These varieities include Belorusskiy Ranniy and Novinka. (1600 GMT)

Sugar beet is being sown in the Ukraine on 1.77 million hectares. New technology is being implemented in four of the republic's rayons, eliminating manual labor. (1730 GMT)

Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts in the Ukraine have completed sowing of early grain crops, and have started sowing corn, sunflowers, sugar beet and planting potatoes and vegetables. (2050 GMT)

27 April

The first sowing teams have gone out into the fields of Altaskiy Kray. Machine operators in Kulunda and other steppe zones have started sowing perennial grasses. There will be 200,000 hectares devoted to perennial grasses in the kray. (0100 GMT)

Winter barley has come into ear in Uzbekistan. Harvest equipment will be ready 2 weeks before the start of work. (0200 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray has pledged a harvest of 100,000 tons of rice this year. The rate of sowing is gathering pace. A cold spell and frequent rain have held up the work somewhat, and now that the weather has gotten warmer the first 10,000 hectares have been sown. (0330 GMT)

Selective sowing of spring grain crops began today in Moskovskaya Oblast. The first hectares have been sown to barley, oats and grasses for feed and composites. More than 350,000 hectares of arable land have been sown to early grain crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast. (1400 GMT)

28 April

Spring fieldwork has started in the Mordovian Non-Chernozem Zone. Machine operators are harrowing and dressing winter crops. Today, many farms are starting selective sowing of early grain crops. Around 750,000 hectares in all will be occupied by spring crops. (0204 GMT)

In the Moscow area, winter grain crops are growing fast. They have wintered well, thanks to the good quality of care and the heavy snows. Winter crops produce the largest yield there. Farmers plan on getting at least 30 quintals per hectare. (0430 GMT)

Sowing of corn has begun in southern Rostovskaya Oblast. The farmers have saved up high-quality hybrid seeds and have put aside mineral fertilizer for them. (0500 GMT)

All Moldavian rayons are now sowing corn, the latest spring crop. (0700 GMT)

In the warm, dry weather which has set in, hundreds of units are harrowing the autumn plowland in Ryazanskaya Oblast with perennial grasses. (0730 GMT)

Forest planting is actively being carried out in Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. Krasnodarskiy Kray has already completed this year's planting. Forest planting in the northern regions has already commenced in Altayskiy Kray and in Ryazanskaya, Kurskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts. It is about to begin in the Gorkiy area, Bashkiria and Tataria. Pines and other trees are being planted. Around 100,000 hectares will be planted this year on the territories of individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes. (0830 GMT)

Sowing began today in Tulskaya Oblast. The weather is warm and harrowing and sowing of grain and annual grasses is underway. All rayons of Saratovskaya Oblast are sowing. Moisture retention is being carried out around the clock. In Tadzhikistan, sowing of fine-fiber cotton is completed. The target is 903,000 tons. Abundant spring floods in the Kazakhstan steppes make it possible to greatly extend the area of irrigated land. Spring field work is in full swing in Volgogradskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

The delayed spring is spreading and home rayons are starting fieldwork every day. In the lower Volga and Central Chernozem Zone, mass sowing of grain crops is in progress. Corn is being sown in Moldavia and the Ukraine, as is cotton in Central Asia. In the Ukraine, the area sown to perennial grasses for feed is being increased by almost 100,000 hectares. Corn for grain sowing is on the increase in irrigated parts of the Volga area. The target for 1980, taking into account the shortfalls from previous years, is set at 235 million tons of grain. (1600 GMT)

29 April

Farmers in Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts, Turkmenia, have started irrigating cotton plantations. Making use of ample water supplies from the Murgab, Tedzhen and Amu Darya rivers, they have created a guaranteed supply of moisture in 17 artificial lakes, containing over 1.6 million cubic meters of water. Farms in Omskaya Oblast have started harrowing. To date, moisture retention has been carried out on the first tens of thousands of hectares. Around 400 mechanized complexes have been set up for sowing work in Tomskaya Oblast. The fields in the southern rayons are now free of snow and machine operators have started dressing winter crops and perennial grasses. (0001 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops and cereals has ended in south Kazakhstan's Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. Today, farms in this zone are completing sowing of sugar beet and cotton and are continuing sowing of corn. Corn sowing has also started in the Kuban and mass fieldwork has started in Kurskaya Oblast, where work is currently concentrated on presowing tilling of the soil. Farmers in Omskaya Oblast are preparing to sow and are carrying out harrowing. (0500 GMT)

In southern Kazakhstan, sowing is being delayed [zaderzhivayetsya]. Specialists consider the conditions to be good for the development of vegetation, so many farms are expanding their sown areas in order to more rationally deploy their crops. Farmers in Penzenskaya Oblast have begun mass fieldwork. Siberian pilots are helping farmers in the Volga-Vyatka area. The snow has only just melted in the fields. In Gorkovskaya Oblast alone, winter crops are to be top-dressed in an area of 350,000 hectares. Mass sowing of grain crops is underway in the lower Volga and Central Cherhozem zones. Corn is being sown in Moldavia and the Ukraine and cotton plantations are being sown in Central Asia. Farms in the Ukraine are extending their areas sown to perennial grasses by nearly 100,000 hectares.

Corn for grain is being increased on irrigated lands on the Volga. Taking into account the shortfalls of previous years, the farmers must harvest 235 million tons of grain. (1100 GMT)

MEETING HELD ON SPARE PARTS SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD291457 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 3

[V. Bykadorov report: "Technical Provision for Fieldwork: From a Session of the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supply for agriculture has taken place. On the agenda were topical questions associated with the successful implementation of the spring fieldwork. The session was opened by A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

"The technical readiness of the country's machine and tractor pool," he said, "stands at 93 percent. It is now necessary to make the maximum efforts to eliminate the arrears with respect to deliveries of new tractors and agricultural machines, as well as spare parts, to rural areas."

The late spring is creating difficult conditions for those taking part in sowing and work must be carried out within tight deadline. The greater part of the machinery has been prepared for the sowing, but all the same, thousands of K-700 tractors have not yet been brought out into the fields, but are awaiting repairs.

The staff continues to receive reports that a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are behind schedule with orders for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Thus in the RSFSR thousands of powerful tractors have not been repaired and the repair situation is particularly acute in Kuybyshevskaya, Voronezhskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. In the Kazakh SSR 5,000 energy-intensive K-700 machines are standing idle, many of them in Uralskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. This situation has arisen as a result of the fact that certain plants and production associations have not fulfilled plans for the production and delivery of spare parts such as crankshafts, camshafts, disks, clutches, jets, water and oil pumps and radiators.

The plan for the delivery of spare parts for trucks is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled by enterprises of the Ministry of Automotive Industry. For instance, this year the Avtodizel production association has not yet embarked on the shipment of parts to many oblasts of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Tadzhikistan.

Businesslike criticism was leveled at the ministries of petroleum refining and petrochemicals industry, railways and machine building for livestock and feed production. The petrochemicals industry is holding up the supply of spare parts for the repair of equipment in livestock units. This cannot fail to arouse serious concern.

The session also examined other questions of material and technical supply to agriculture. Spring is gathering speed, and the nonfulfillment of production targets for the countryside's needs could have a serious effect on the rate of work. The session participants elaborated concrete measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings noted.

Taking part in the work of the staff were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PROBLEMS COMPLICATING SPRING SOWING

ID281401 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Shock Days of the Sowing Period"]

[Excerpts] Spring was uncommonly late this year in many parts of the country. Even in the south the weather had surprises in store--frost and snow, cold showers. In these conditions success in the fields will depend on making sowing schedules as tight as possible and on first-class fulfillment of all work.

Good news is coming in from many regions and farms. In the Kuban early grain and pulse crops have been sown, sugar beet is being sown and units are operating in the rice fields. The kray's farmers are determined to lay a sound foundation for the harvest and to fulfill their pledge to produce 9.5-10 million tons of grain. More than 2,000 sowing complexes are in operation in the Don area. The rural workers here have set themselves the target of sowing the early spring crops within a period of 80-100 hours and the corn within a period 7-8 days. Many collectives are keeping to the work schedules, leaving no gap between soil preparation and sowing.

Success in the spring fields this year, with its markedly increased workload, depends to a decisive extent on the technical condition of the machinery. Unfortunately, all is not well in this area. The level of readiness of the powerful K-700 and K-701 tractors at present leaves much to be desired. Because of a spare parts shortage thousands of them cannot yet be used in Siberia and north Kazakhstan. And there is a lot of spring plowing to be done here. Farms in eastern areas expect to make considerable use of the KPSH-9 and KPE-3.8 cultivators and mulch planters whose preparation is being delayed by the shortage of shares and cultivating times. Sessions of the all-union operations staff have repeatedly criticized enterprises for failing to deliver spare parts, especially for high-powered tractors. But the situation remains virtually the same. Obviously, stricter measures are needed. Ministries and departments responsible for supplying the countryside with equipment, fertilizers and fuel are obliged to fulfill more efficiently the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare for and Carry Out Spring Fieldwork in 1980" and to give more effective assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the struggle for a big harvest.

There will be almost 150 million hectares of spring crops in the country this year. There are enough seeds for the entire area. Most farms have high-grade, regionalized and high-quality seeds. But the state of the seed stocks in some places is causing concern. On some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kalininskaya, Gorkovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts large batches of seeds are substandard. The percentage of first-class seeds is down from last year in Omskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts. All these shortcomings must be eliminated in the very near future. Every hectare must be sown exclusively with seeds of the proper quality and of the most productive strains.

Farm leaders and specialists are urged to adopt a particularly careful approach to the rational use of fertilizers. Some of them should be used with grain crops. It is very important to ensure the mass application of granulated fertilizers when sowing in rows. This local [lokalnyy] method of fertilizer application, as leading experience shows, considerably increases the harvests of grain and other crops. "Put the seeds in the soil with the fertilizers!"--this is one of the chief requirements of quality sowing this spring. Shock labor in the sowing period and efficient, well organized work at all stages of the field production system--this is the guarantee of success in the struggle to fulfill the plans and pledges for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. [paragraph continues]

It is the duty of party organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders to ensure mass competition among farmers and to create all the conditions for highly productive labor in the fields.

BATURIN EXAMINES ANIMAL FEED PROBLEMS

LD251019 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 April 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 under the rubric "Toward a Unified Food Complex" a 3,000-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Baturin entitled "Grain Is the Start of Everything." The article stresses the need to improve the efficiency of the use of grain in livestock raising, pointing out that the use of grain in animal feeds in the RSFSR has almost trebled since 1965 and that this increase has not been attended by an equivalent increase in livestock products. The writer goes on to complain that, while more and more grain and concentrates are being fed to animals, especially cattle, there has only been a slight increase or even a reduction in procurements of hay, silage, succulent and coarse feed and root crops. The article urges more extensive use of biologically synthesized feedstuffs and of waste from the timber and woodworking and meat and dairy industries and calls for increased production and improved quality of mixed feed.

The author concludes by scoring the practice of feeding grain to animals to make up for the protein deficiency and urges the use of soybeans and other high-protein pulses for that purpose.

ARMENIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD281321 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 15 April 1980.

The plenum discussed the question "of the state of and measures to further improve stock-raising in the republic in the light of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions."

The report was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: Comrade M.K. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Razdanskiy Raykom; Comrade A.M. Saakyan, milkmaid on the Shaumyan Kolkhoz in Shaumyanskiy Rayon; Comrade G.V. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture; Comrade M.Dh. Dzhavoyan, chief of the Oktember Village Kolkhoz sheep-raising unit, Oktemberyanskiy Rayon; Comrade N.K. Ayvazyan, first secretary of the Nairiyskiy Raykom; Comrade S.S. Oganesyan, chairman of the Armenian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; Comrade V.B. Voskanyan, director of the stockraising and veterinary research institute; Comrade A.S. Akopyan, first secretary of the Spitakskiy Raykom; Comrade O.T. Ovakimyan, Armenian SSR minister of procurements; Comrade Shch.B. Davtyan, first secretary of the Sisianskiy Raykom; and Comrade S.A. Vartanyan, Armenian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum heard an information report "On Progress in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Measures to Further Develop and Improve the Efficiency of Irrigated Farming in the Armenian SSR.'"

Comrade F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the plenum on this question.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the information report.

The final speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

With this the plenum ended.

Comrade N.M. Tishchenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, took part in the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum.

MOLDAVIA REPLACES AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD291221 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 8 April 1980 frontpages a Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing "Comrade Mikhail Feodosyevich Lupashku to the post of Moldavian SSR minister of agriculture." The same paper carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" stating that "The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Nikitich Berezhnyy of the post of Moldavian SSR minister of agriculture in connection with his transfer to other work."

MOGILEVSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES MACHINERY UTILIZATION

LD291435 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 3

[BELTA report: "Using Machinery to the Full"]

[Excerpts] Mogilev, 31 March--The obkom plenum held today discussed the party organizations' tasks in improving the organization of machinery utilization in the oblast's agriculture. A report was delivered by V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Belorussian CP obkom.

Over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan Mogilev rural working people have increased gross output by over 17 percent and labor productivity by 19 percent. The sale to the state of all types of arable and livestock produce has increased.

At the same time, the plenum stressed, the existing potential and the material and technical base are not yet giving a full return. More rational structural forms for utilizing machinery in agricultural production and raising its productivity are being sought. A great deal has been done to transfer to new forms for utilizing machinery on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in rayon agricultural machinery associations. Interfarm enterprises for production mechanization have been created in all rayons, and mechanization shops have been created on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum was addressed by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

N.I. Myasnikov, CPSU Central Committee instructor, participated in the plenum's work.

KIRGIZ PREMIER, FIRST SECRETARY SPEAK AT FARMERS' MEETING

LD250821 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Put Grain Production on an Industrial Footing"]

[Excerpts] The republic's farmers, who last year obtained more than 1.5 million tons of wheat, barley and corn, have achieved the 5-year plan target for yields per hectare and for the gross grain harvest. Seeking to consolidate and augment what has been achieved, farmers are now sowing spring grain crops at a high pace.

This was stated at a 7 April republican conference of foremost grain and corn growers, which discussed tasks of further increasing grain production.

S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On Comprehensive Measures To Increase Grain Production in the Republic."

T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, made a speech at the conference.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES VEGETABLE RALLY

LD291359 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "New Labor Achievements for You, Motherland!"]

[Excerpts] A rally of Uzbekistan vegetable growers, truck farmers, viticulturists, potato growers and melon growers was held in Samarkand on 2 April. Its participants were socialist competition winners, high-yield experts, farm leaders and specialists, scientists, designers, representatives of processing and other industrial enterprises and leaders of party, soviet trade union and Komsomol organizations from all oblasts of the republic and the Karakalpakskaya ASSR. They discussed tasks in further developing these important sectors of agricultural production in the light of the demands stemming from the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions set out in the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A long speech was delivered at the rally by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the participants. He stressed that the rally is taking place in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm linked with preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress. Like all Soviet people, the republic's working people have widely developed socialist competition in honor of these significant events in the country's life to fulfill ahead of schedule the plans and pledges adopted for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The Communist Party constantly concerns itself with further increasing agricultural production, which is of enormous significance in improving people's well-being and the developing of the entire economy. The main paths of progress in agriculture are determined in the CPSU Central Committee July and November plenum decisions.

Any all-round increase in output is linked with the introduction of concentration and specialization, interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, improvement in farming standards and acceleration of scientific and technical progress in agriculture. [paragraph continues]

It is essential to take every possible step to achieve the maximum yield from plantations and high output quality. Questions of improving vegetable, fruit, grape and potato storage and delivery to consumers with minimal losses must be considered and resolved. For this, more processing and procurement enterprises and harvest storage facilities must be built. Uzbekistan has every opportunity to expand in every possible way the delivery of produce to the cities and settlements in Siberia, the Far East, the far north and the country's industrial centers, and to satisfy more fully the demands of the republic's population for vegetables, fruit, grapes, potatoes and melons.

Sh.R. Rashidov also dwelled on questions of developing stockraising. There are good conditions on vegetable farms and truck gardening-viticulture farms to increase meat, milk, egg and wool production. Concern to improve stockraising is the business of all rural workers. The recommendations by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, contained in the letter to Tashkentskiy Obkom and Oblispolkim in connection with the labor victory of stockraisers in the capital's oblast must become an action program.

SURKHANDARINSKIY OBKOM VIEWS LIVESTOCK, FEED PRODUCTION

LD291423 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of Surkhandarinskiy Obkom held in Termez on 8 April discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the recommendations contained in the letter from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Tashkentskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom and to all working people in Tashkentskaya Oblast and the decisions of the 16th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum. A report was delivered by A.K. Karimov, obkom first secretary.

Having noted the successes achieved in developing stockraising in the oblast, the plenum participants focussed the main attention on measures to further increase the production and procurements of livestock products. An important place among these measures is allotted to strengthening the feed base, primarily by means of highly efficient utilization of irrigated land occupied by feed crops, the concentration and specialization of the sector, the more efficient organization of bringing livestock up to weight and fattening them, and improving breeds of animals. Work to supply livestock units and complexes and fattening bases with qualified cadres requires greater attention.

The plenum discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in improving work on the selection, distribution and education of leadership cadres in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

TWO ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1176, 29 April

LD291728 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1176.

The satellite carries scientific equipment intended for further space research.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.6 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 265 kilometers; the minimum--260 kilometers. The inclination of the orbit is 65 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1177, 29 April

LD291704 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1177 for further studies of the outer space. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89.7 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--365 kilometers; the minimum--181 kilometers. The inclination of the orbit is 67.2 degrees. Equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

CARGO SPACECRAFT DOCKS WITH SALYUT-6, SOYUZ-35 COMPLEX

LD291034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] TASS reports docking of the cargo ship.

At 1109 today the docking of the Progress-9 automatic cargo transport ship with the Salyut-6-Soyuz-35 orbital manned complex was carried out. The processes of mooring and docking of the spacecraft were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex Comrades Popov and Ryumin. The Progress-9 automatic cargo ship was attached to the docking unit situated on the service module of the Salyut-6 station.

The cargo ship delivered orbit equipment, apparatus, material for the crew's life-support systems and for carrying out scientific research and experiments, fuel for the station's unified engine device, as well as mail.

According to telemetric information data and the crew's reports, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station, Soyuz-35 spacecraft and the Progress-9 cargo ship are working normally. Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are feeling fine.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--The scientific research ship Akademik Knipovich has returned from the Antarctic's icy shores. On board the ship were scientists from the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography. The purpose of the expedition was comprehensive research into the Antarctic's marine fauna. [Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 April 80 p 4 LD]